Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 61 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
13th March ..	Khyber ..	8946	
19th " ..	Branden ..	11540	extra
20th " ..	Devanha ..	8909	
27th " ..	Morea* ..	10660	to Marseilles only
3rd April ..	Kaisar ..	8841	
10th " ..	Kalyan ..	8937	
17th " ..	Manora ..	7899	
24th " ..	Khiva† ..	94	
1st May ..	Sardala ..	6380	

The MANORA is fitted with Third Class accommodation for Gentlemen in Ten and Twelve berthed Cabins. The Single Fare to London is £80.

† The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

AILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA AN JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date.	Steamers	Tons	
18th March ..	Dilwara ..	5378	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	eamers	
12th March ..	Taroba ..	East and South Africa; noon.
11th " ..	Chakla ..	Karachi direct:
18th " ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kath Ports

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Tenshin Maru	Hideshima	4021	27th Feb.	14th Mar.
Somedono Maru	..	5175	14th Mar.	18th Mar.
Koyei Maru	..	4739	18th Mar.	28th Mar.
Totomi Maru	S. Akiyoshi	3358	28th Mar.	8th April

For Freight apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Allice Buildings,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.

Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	Imai zumi	20th Feb.	15th Mar	Japan
Shingo Maru.	S shishiyama	1 h Mar.	22rd "	"
Indus Maru..	R Yano	25th Mar.	8th Apl	"
Java Maru ..	S K'mura	15th Mar.	26th Mar	"
Kasado Maru	S Kawada	29th Mar.	12th Apl	"
Kofuku Maru	N. Waka tsuc.	5 h Apl	16th April	"

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,

Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,

Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

16th April 1920.
8th June 1920.

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 350.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a steawardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.

Telegraphic address "Jala"
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $ 21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $ 15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt o application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.

C. W. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on applica tion at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—

Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

London Office—

2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subsbribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,88,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Fuuds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)

At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Seth Ramgopal Ramrikh, alternate Director. Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt. Banker Indore.
Seth Sitaram Kisondayal Podar of Messrs. Cheniram Josraj.
Seth Dulichand Ramkuwar Dalmia of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.
Seth Kedarmal Bhuramal Ladya of Messrs. Gulabrai Kedarmal.
Seth Lachhmandas Harakchand Daga Munim of R. B. Bansilal Abirchand.
Seth Shivnarayan Bakshiram Nemani.
Ratansi Dharamsey Morarji, Esq.
Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, Esq., M.V.O. O.B.E.
Hansraj Pragjee Thackersey, Esq.
Umar Sobani, Esq.
M. S. Captain, Esq.
Ag. Secretary Bisheshwar Nath Bhargava, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½% per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest allowed unless the sum accrued amounts Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed o deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.

A. B OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretar.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTERS

OF ALL SORTS OF TYPTWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. A triil solicited.

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.

72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HAT.

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats ..	..	at Rs.	15	0	0 each
Georgette Hats ..	..	at "	15	0	0 "
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at "	20	0	0	"
Tameshanta Hats ..	at Rs. 10 & "	12	8	0	"

AHMED E ESAALI.

MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 479.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Permanent Exhibitior

OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS,

AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED

the permanency and uperiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to:—

G. S. RANADE & CO.

GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS

BOMBAY No. 4.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Railway is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.

Competent Chofs, High Class Cuisny and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 111

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 3 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to,

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

Commencing Sat. 13th March

AND ONLY FILM VERSION OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST EPIC MASTER-PIECE

THE FIRST A... ...assal Epic of the BHARATA Nation

The Co... ...& Known by a... ...Hindus

A Poem of 90,000 Couplets Rea...

The Most Artistic and Beautiful Produ...tion in the

INDIAN CINEMA WORLD.

"MAHABHARATA"

The Burning of the Lac Palace Duryodhan's Wrath and Revenge. Sree Rrisna, the Divine

BASTRABARAN

KICBAK Vadha.

The Great War Duryodhana—Vadha

&c. &c. &c.

LET GO EVERYTHING BUT NOT

The Greatest Dramatic Triumph

of Theda Bara's Eventful Histrionic Career

"CLEOPATRA"

The emotional work that Miss Bara puts forth in this tremendous and stupendous Screen Version of the "Siren of the Nile" can easily be compared to the great Artistes who have essayed this

Greatest of all Feminine Roles

This Majestic Million-Dollar Spectacle will most assuredly vanish to-morrow night.

Two further days—add then

"CLEOPATRA"

will be no more in your midst.

Forget not to look in on anyone of these two Days.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

The Complete and Entire Film will be presented to-night 8000 feet— from nd to End by Messrs. K. D and Brothers (Bombay.)

Special Half Rates to give everybody a chance.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

William Fox

is a name that makes you sit bolt upright in your chair.

Keep Ready

for Saturday next, when commences another astounding Fox Photo-Spectacle of indiscribable geandeur and fizzare splendour,—A Film of exquisite Beauty and Charm.

"ALADDIN"

And the Wonderful Lamp."

The oldest, the Best and the Sweetest Story on earth with all the glory of the East displayed and acted by thousands of wonderful sweet children.

Something to surpass "Cleopatra" in sumptuousness and magnificence.

Wait till you judge for yourselves this second Million-Dollar William Fox Super-Production—

"ALADDIN and the Wonderful Lamp".

SAHARA

Luxurious Drama

of Paris and Cairo

Soul-Stirring and

Thrilling Throughout

STARRING

Louise Glaum

MOST BRILLIANT EMOTIONAL ARTISTE

Commencing from next Sturday

AT THE

GLOBE CINEMA,

SANDHURST ROAD.

This Week

AT THE **Majestic**

The Great Indian Mithological Play.

JALANDHARA-VRINDA
JALANDHARA-VRINDA
JALANDHARA-VRINDA

Produced by the Hindoostan Cinema Film Manufacturing Company

Four Shows daily, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30. Prizes Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15.

Coming Shortly,

Vitagraph's Super Serial

The Woman in the Web.

THE EMPRIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Second Million Dollar Chaplin

"A DOG'S LIFE"

WITH THE ONE & ONLY GENUINE

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

ALSO

The Second Series!

OF THE ASTOUNDING MARINE AVIATION PICTURES

Flying with the Marines

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Who doesn't like a Sea Story? Well, here s one of the best.

"The Sea Master."

There was a big, bluff skipper. There was also a charming little maid. The skipper took the maid to sea, and then—

LOVE ON THE OCEAN WAVES.

And not the sort of love associated with the river punt, either. This is a most hrilling story of the days when—

THE JOLLY JACK ROGER

Flew from the masthead of many a ship. If you want to learn how to look after No. 1 see this film.

DO YOU LIKE COMIC.?

No need for exercise when you have seen this one:—

"Pete The Prowler."

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.

A Charming Romance of the Southern Sea's.

"The Pearl OF Paradise"

Title role played by the beautiful American Star.

MARGARITA FISCHER.

The Romance of two Young people Shepwrecked on a lonely island in the Southern Seas.

HOUDINI

Last Week! Last Week!

OF THE

Great Master Mystery

CLOSING EPISODES

MOST SENSATIONAL

Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9-30 p. m.

Maurice E. Bandman

By Arrangement with BERT LEYWOOD

PRESENTS

Jack Waller's

POPULAR ATTRACTION.

On their Minds

"LOOK WHO'S HERE"

for a Positive Farewell Season.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

PROGRAMME No. 5.

including

TSCHAIKOWSKIS

Famous Overture

1812

4 with four painos 4

on the stage and a specially augumented orchestra.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, 12TH & TH

PROGRAMME NO. 6

Plan at Rose & Co. up to 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

GRAND CHANGE IN THE PROGRAMME

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

Shellar's Royal Circus

BEHIND CHARNI ROAD STATION.

ON SEA FRONT

100 ANIMALS) and (30 ARTISTS

All trained to perfection,

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!!

The Biggest Show IN BOMBAY.

THE ONLY SHOW THAT GIVES YOU

20 ITEMS AT EACH PERFORMANCE.

TIP TOP NUMBERS.

SEE OUR MONKEYS DRIVING A RAILWAY TRAIN

Balancing Trapeze Pulling a Rickshaw Riding Ponies, &c, &c.,

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

A FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

EVERY DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE FIVE REEL FOX PHOTO... ...PLAY

GLADYS BROCKWELL

in

"The Moral Law," by E. Lloyd Sheldon.

The plot deals with a man who leaves al of his wealth to a high minded and charitable daughter who is about to be married Until her father's death she does not know that her father's wife and daughter are living in one of the Latin republics. The high minded daughter goes to America to divide her fortune with her sister. What this fine girl goes through before she is reunited to the man she loves, form the basis for the absorbing story that follows.

Also a fine 2 Reel Comic.

A Delightful Entertainment!

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. 8 & 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2), (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

Commencing NEXT WEEK

Third FANTASTICS

CON COLYER

The popular Comedian,
VALERIE SCOTT
The Dainty Dancer,
GLADYS BAKER
Singing Comedianne,
DOROTHY NALL
Monologiste,
Rita Erle,
Operatic Soprano,
Doris North.
Pianiste,
AND THE
Melody Trio

Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.

Plan at S. Rose & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR

in aid of

CHILDREN'S WELFARE FUNDS

Under the distinguished Patronage of their

Excellencies The Governor & Lady Lloyd.

Commencing Tuesday & Wednesday - March 16th & 17th

AT 9-30 p. m.

TWO PLAYS

By

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

"How he Lied to Her Husband"

And

"A Man of Destiny"

PLAYED BY BOMBAY AMATEURS

Prices as Usual

Plan and Tickets at

S. ROSE & Co.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
TO-NIGHT!!!

Showing a remarkably fine new Pathe Photoplay in four reels.

The Cruel Step-mother

Also showing

Pathe Gazette

LUKE—"Heap Big Chief." COMIC

Birds in the Shrubs (Coloured film)

Time: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

Look out next week for the great Pathe Masterpiece entitled.

"Impossible Catherine."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Coming Shortly

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920

A well Selected Company

of

First Class Artistes

Presenting

THE

LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

Opening Date will be announced shortly.

"ALADDIN,"

The Wonderful Lamp.

500 C.P. 1000 C.P

Steady Shadowless Light—Simplicity in Construction—small oil Consumption

The Brilliant Kerosine Arc Lamp

FOR

Municipalities, Clubs, and Messes, Large Institutions and Halls.

Highly recommended for Theatres and Places of Amusements

Sole Agents in India,

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Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16	20
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Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16	20
Round Bars 3/16 x 1/4	23
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8	18/36
Soft spelter	36
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Galvanized pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
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Tool steel, Hexagon	

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Price Re. 1 per bottle.

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Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists,

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TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY

We have Engines, Boilers Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.

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BOMBAY. No. 3.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINE, Rs. 14 per 8 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

WASTE—Don't waste your money buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TODAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

WANTED.—MOTOR CARS for Prompt reliable. Cheapest repairs painting remodelling, etc. THE SUPPAT MOTOR CO., Tram Terminus, Girgaum. 8659

LOST.

LOST—REWARD Rs. 25.—Lost KACHHA CASH BOOK of St. 1976 at about 11 a.m. to-day while going in a Victoria from Kharakuna, Javeri Bazar to New Share Market. One who finds it and returns it to me will be given Rs. 25 as a reward.—SOMABHAI HIRACHAND, Share Broker. 9301

LOST—On 9th instant, at 7 a.m., at Santacruz, an IRISH TERRIER DOG, Tan Colour, Belt round the neck, answers to the Name of "Patrick." Anyone returning to NANU N. BHARUCHA & CO., 127, Frere Road, Fort, will be rewarded. 9318

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CLERKS with previous Office experience starting pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 p. m. according to qualifications. Apply to the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD., Bombay. 9281

WANTED—An experienced DRAUGHTSMAN for the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., one thoroughly well up in the draughtsmanship of buildings and machinery will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to THE AGENTS, Shahpur House, Ahmedabad. 9177

WANTED—An Urdu knowing MUSALMAN UNDERGRADUATE for Social Work. Apply sharp stating qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, Social Service League, Girgaum. 9292

WANTED.—Two LADY ASSISTANTS on Rs. 50. Apply Marina 2, Mansion; Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpati, Bombay. 9311

SHORTHAND TYPIST.—Wanted UNMARRIED, 3 years' agreement British Central Africa £150 per annum. Free quarters, and passage. Apply Post Box 79. 9304

REQUIRED.—A capable SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Salary up to Rs. 125. Apply to Messrs. MERWANJI & SONS, 70, Apollo Street, Fort. 9312

WANTED—TYPIST, accurate and neat (Lady preferred). Apply to C. KESHANI & CO., personally between 3 and 4 p.m. 24, Medows Street, Fort. 9294

WANTED.—2 JUNIOR CLERKS, well up in English. Pay Rs. 35 per month. With prospects. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9282

WANTED.—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, well conversant with business correspondence. Apply stating previous experience and salary expected to J. PIROJSHA & CO., 47-B, Apollo Street, Fort. 9302

EXPERT SHORTHAND-WRITER and TYPIST at substantial salary required for a large European Office, only those with good knowledge of English need apply. Apply to Box No. 199, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9275

2 Quick and Accurate COPYING TYPISTS required for a large European Office. Commencing salary Rs. 60. Promotion according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 198, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9274

LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST required by European firm for secretarial work, salary according to ability. Must have experience. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 207, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9307

CLERKS WANTED on Rs. 40 plus Rs. 10 War Allowance. Good prospects of appointments on incremental pay to suitable men. Should have passed Matriculation or School Final. Apply in writing to the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, Bombay Municipality. 9328

WANTED by a large Automobile Firm in Bombay, CLEARING CLERKS ACCOUNTS CLERKS, STORES CLERKS, AUDIT CLERKS. Apply stating particulars of age, educational qualifications, experience in the above mentioned capacities, salary expected, available date of joining to Box No. 213, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9339

2 CLERKS REQUIRED immediately. One should have a good knowledge of Shorthand, and will be required to tour. Commencing salary Rs. 75 p.m. The other should be a smart and neat typist. Commencing salary Rs. 60 p.m. Prospect of Permanent appointments. Applicants must have a thorough knowledge of English, and when applying in own handwriting should state, Age, Qualifications and Experience. Speed in Shorthand and Typewriting and submit copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. THE CONSULTING SURVEYOR TO THE GOVT. of Bombay, Poona.

SITUATIONS VACANT,

WANTED—An ATTORNEY to work as Assistant in a well going Attorney's Firm. Apply to Box No. 118, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8893

WANTED—One BILL CLERK, CASHIER and one TYPIST for a Solicitor's firm. Apply stating experience to Box. No. 119, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8893

WANTED.—Two ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS and one CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply by Post sharp to D. M. c/o Bombay Co-operative Stores, Charni Road, Bombay. 9249

WANTED for European Firm, ASSISTANT CASHIER with Security. Starting pay Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 209, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9321

WANTED—An experienced MILLER, who would also work or act as a Manager for a Roller Flour Mill in up-country. Apply with copies of certificates and stating salary required to Box No. 212, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9334

WANTED—A competent SECRETARY, able to write on commercial and economic subject and to carry commercial correspondence generally. Pay according to qualification upto Rs. 300 per month. Apply Box No. 196, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9255

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A young graduate with considerable business experience acquired by four years stay in New York and long experience of the Indian market desires to work in New York as an agent or manager of an Indian firm. Excellent credentials given. Write Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9291

FOR SALE,

A Few Brand New Five-seater FORD CARS, FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, Charni Road Station. 9273

FOR SALE.—7 Horse Power Tangeys OIL ENGINE with Tanks and Pipes 1,200. 3 Horse Power Peters Oil Engine 550 as good as new. BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., Cawnpore. 9320

THREE REQUISITES for success in Art are:—Good ideas good workmanship and good materials. The first two you possess the third WE supply. See our catalogue. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. TH

IN 1920 see that only the BEST STATIONERY, reel worth for the money spent is used in your office. Just a trial order placed with us will show you the kind of stationery we stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Bldgs., Fort, Bombay. TH

A STEAMER FOR SALE—Apply to C. KESHANI & CO., Merchants and Contractors, 24, Medows Street, Fort. 9293

FOR SALE—ICE MAKING PLANT, practically new by The Haslam Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Output 2½ tons per day English Standard. Maker's certificate of condition Immediate delivery. Price Rs. 17,500. Specifications, plans etc. can be seen at INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay. 9235

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 9305

S. S. "SANTA MALTA."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo ex s. s. "SANTA MALTA," are hereby informed that the Steamer is due to arrive at Bombay on the 10th instant. They are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for our countersignature.

Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards will attend Docks every morning to survey damaged packages and applications for survey in writing must reach the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge.

No Survey will be granted on packages removed from the landing shed or warehoused.

Shortages must immediately be reported and all claims submitted to the undersigned within 30 days of the arrival of the "SANTA MALTA" or they will not be entertained.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents,
United States Emergency Fleet Corpn.
Bombay, 9th March, 1920. 9316

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42—48 Church Gate Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 11th Day of March, 1920, at 5-15 p.m., (S. T.), when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That each of the 2,000 existing Rs. 500 shares in the present capital of the Company be divided into five Rs. 100 shares, and upon the 6,000 shares resulting from the division of each of the 1,200 existing Rs. 500 shares which have been issued and are fully paid up, the sum of Rs. 100 shall be credited as paid up.
2. (a) That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company, in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, all existing Articles thereof.

   (b) That the draft of the Agreement relating to the appointment of W. H. Brady and Company, Limited, as the Agents of the Company referred to in Article 155 of and set out in Schedule A to the Articles of Association of the Company to be substituted for the existing Articles as in Clause (a) hereof provided, and which draft for the purpose of identification has been subscribed by the Chairman of the meeting, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby authorised to execute or cause to be executed on behalf of the Company the said Agreement in terms of the said draft, subject to such modifications, if any, as may be agreed to between the Company and W. H. Brady and Company, Limited.

Should the said resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting, and such meeting will be held at the Registered Office of the Company aforesaid, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of March 1920, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

Bombay, 1st March, 1920.

By Order of the Board:
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
JOSEPH A. KAY,
Director.
Agents.

N.B.—Copies of the new Articles to be substituted for the existing Articles and of the new Agreement relating to the appointment of W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd., as the Agents of the Company to be substituted for the present Agreement and referred to in the above Resolution, are laid for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company, and may be inspected by any member desiring to have such inspection at any time during office hours. 9131

THE MILL MACHINERY & GENERAL STORES, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THOSE SHAREHOLDERS who have not yet sent in their allotment moneys, are requested to send them as early as possible to the Company's Office at Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. They are reminded that in case of non-payment within a reasonable time, their Shares would be liable to forfeiture. 9327

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—RED CROSS MOTOR LAUNCH, length 50', Beam 9' 6", Draft 2' 6', H.P. 30 Speed 9 miles per hour. Depth 4' 3". Copper sheathed. Can be seen R. I. M. DOCKYARD. Apply Red Cross Depot, No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Docks. 9338

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 14708 in respect of 1,000 shares Nos. of THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of H. H. The Maharaja Sir Bhupender Sing of Patiala has been Lost or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner. 9239

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION. NOVOCAIN

NOW AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic.

Gold Medal International Congress of Medicine, 1913.

Prices and literature on application.

Manufactured by:

Messrs. SACCHARIN CORPORATION, Ltd., (London).

Sole Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
13, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced to write FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS from the 22nd January, 1920, and is prepared to accept risks at current rates of Premium.

Applications for Agencies from Influential Parties are invited.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROTHERS,
Managing Agents.
8332

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1919, at the rate of Rs. 150 (Rupees one hundred and fifty) per share, free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after Monday, the 15th March, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate St., Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (except on Saturdays when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m.) to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Monday, the 16th day of February, 1920. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders to their registered addresses. a

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. BRADY & COMPANY LIMITED,
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Agents & Managers.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1920. 9335

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1919, at the rate of Rs. 350 (Rupees three hundred and fifty) per share, free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after Monday, the 15th March, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company, No 42-48, Church Gate St. Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (except on Saturdays when it wil be paid between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m.) to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Monday, the 16th day of February, 1920. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders to their registered addresses.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. BRADY & COMPANY LIMITED,
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1920. 9336

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND on Preference Shares at 5½ per cent. per annum and on Ordinary Shares at Rs. 65 (Rupees sixty-five) per share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ended 31st December, 1919, will be paid on and after Monday, the 15th March, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 noon and 3.30 p.m. (except on Saturdays when they will be paid between 11 a.m., and 12-30 p.m.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Monday, the 16th February, 1920. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders to their registered addresses.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. BRADY & COMPANY LIMITED,
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Secretaries & Agents.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1920. 9337

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LTD.

THIRD CALL OF RS. 20 PER SHARE ON 40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 31st March, 1920, and the holders of the said shares are required without further notice to forward remittance in payment due date to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 1st March, 1920. 9264

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING. UNIFORM CLOTHING, ETC.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Agents at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1920, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during one year and 3 years, respectively, commencing 1st day of April, 1920.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's printed Forms, which can be obtained on application at the Chief Store's Superintendent's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes on which no interest will be allowed (if currency notes are for Rs. 100 or upwards they must be of the Bombay Circle) or Government Promissory Notes or other securities provided the market value of the securities on the day of deposit equals to the amount required will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on order," no abbreviations being made. The Company is not responsible for any depreciation and in case of depreciation the Contractor may be called upon to put up a further deposit. Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company will be effected if it is payable in Bombay and at the special request of the depositors. Collections of interest are arranged for at the beginning of April and October each year.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
Chief Stores Superintendent.

Chief Stores Superintendent's Office Parel,
Bombay 9th March, 1920. 9306

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST is now open and will CLOSE on or before 24th March, 1920, as may be decided by the Directors.

(THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES BOMBAY.)

ABSTRACT FROM THE.

PROSPECTUS.

OF

The New Oil Mills Company, Ltd.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, ... Rs. 12,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 12,00,000

Divided into 48,000 Shares of Rs. 25 each payable as follows:—

Rs. 5 on application.
Rs. 5 on allotment;

the remaining capital will be called for as required, at intervals of not less than three months, in calls of Rs. 5 each.

The Directors and their friends have taken up 24000 shares of the value of Rs. 6 Lacs and the remaining 24000 shares which are offered for public subscription have been underwritten by Messrs. Batliwalla and Karani.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1 Ambalal Sarabhai Esquire, Chairman. Merchant (Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.) Ahmedabad & Bombay.
2 Ratansey Dharamsey Morarji Esquire, Merchant. (Messrs. Morarji Goculdas & Company) Bombay.
3 M. S. Capitain Esq. Solicitor Bombay.
4 Kasturbhai Manibhai Nagarseth Esquire Merchant (M. Nagarseth & Sons.) Ahmedabad & Bombay.
5 Burjorji Nusserwanji, Esq. Merchant and Railway Contractor. (Billimora.)
6 Balabhai Jamnadas Esq. B.A. Ex-Officio, Managing Agent, The Gujarat Oil Mills, Ltd. Ahmedabad.

AGENTS.

Messrs. Balabhai and Company, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKERS.

The Bank of India Limited, Bombay.
The Central Bank of India Limited, Bombay.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITOR.

Rustomji N. Mehta Esq. Postal Press Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
BOMBAY.

Temperorary Address:—65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

The Company has been formed with the following objects:—

(1). The crushing of oil seeds of various knds, as Castor seeds, Linseeds, Rapeseeds Ground-nut, Cotton-seeds, Mohwra seeds etc.
(2). The manufacture of boiled and solid oils and refinement of oils, specially edible oils and the preparation of other products like Margarine Salad oil etc.
(3) The utilization of bye products in the manufacture of soap Glycerine, Candle, Paints, Varnishes and of manures.

It is not intended to take up immediately all the lines indicated above; for the first few years, the operation will be restricted to the crushing of oils and and to the manufacturing of pale and double boiled linseed oils in which field the Managing Agents already enjoy a good position.

The factory of the Company will be located in the vicinity of Bombay.

The Company is fortunate in securing the services of the Managing Agents who have at their back an experience of nearly 10 years in Managing a similar concern at Ahmedabad, which gives a handsom dividend to its share holders, Mr. Balabhai Jamnadas of the Agent's firm has visited Europe and has personally inspected several oil factories at Hamburg, Harburg, Mareseilles and other places, and has taken a course of special study of the Chemistry of oils in a laboratory in England.

Application for Shares to be made on forms prescribed and sent to the Registered office of the Company or to Messrs. Batlivala and Karani, together with the amount payable on application for each share.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Managing Agents of the Company and from Messrs. Batliwala and Karani. Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1920. 9330

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TYABALLI IBRAHIM, of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax land or ground situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed with other lands by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 461, New No. 2431, Old Survey No. 23 and New Survey No. 123, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1810, 1811, 3077, 3079, Street Nos. 102, 104, 7, 8, 9, and containing by admeasurement 1,297 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property of Vallabhdas Jamnadas and on or towards the South partly by the property of Vallabhdas Damodar Madhavji and partly by the Kolbhat Lane.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1920.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9332

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DEWKABAI, widow of Velji Hemraj, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, trust, use, inheritance, lien, easements, encumbrance or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which all claims will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure (redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Samuel Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 228 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 2868 and New Survey No. 2224, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1631, Street No. 124-126, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the Samuel Street aforesaid, on the West by the Dariasthan Lane, on the North by the house of Mahomedbhoy Rowji, and on the South by the house of Gurdutsing Gulabsing, and which said premises are in occupation of tenant of the Vendor.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1920.
PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9333

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to purchase from Messrs. GOVIND GANGADHAR KOPERKER, LUXMAN GANGADHAR DANDEKAR and KAPURCHAND PANNAJI, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 65, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Freehold tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Forjett Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1435.55 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 406 and 422, New Nos. A/2220 and A/2319, Old Survey No. 50 and New Survey No. A/7066 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East and North by the property of Hormusji Cawasji Bhedwar on or towards the West by the property of Raghowji Purshotam, and on or towards the South by the property of Jaiji C. Bhedwar and another and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3411-3412 and Street No. 224.1.

Dated 8th March, 1920.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9334

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABJI RATANJI MEHTA, of Bombay, Parsi has contracted to sell the undermentioned right, title, and interest of his to our client Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that right, title and interest of the Vendor in the estate and effects of his father the late Mr. Ratanji Behramji Mehta and his mother Bai Pirojbai Ratanji Mehta (also deceased) except in Moveable and immoveable properties at Jubbulpore and the Piece of land situate at Andheri Village Gundovli and bearing Survey No. 14) including all his right, title and interest except as aforesaid under the Consent Decree in suit No. 894 of 1905 of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay (Behramji Ratanji Mehta and others vs. Jamshedji Edulji Kassad and others) under the said Consent Decree the Vendor has been declared entitled to an equal one fourth share and interest including amongst others in the lands hereditaments messuages dwelling houses and Bungalows situate at Andheri Villages Gundovli and Chakala in the District of Thana Taluka Salsette, bearing Survey Nos. 2, 3, 10, 11, 13, 89 and 90 and admeasuring in the aggregate 85,000 square yards or thereabouts.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1920.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9257

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HAJI MAHOMED HAJI AHMED KURTHA, HAJI HASSAM HAJI AHMED KURTHA, HAJI ESMAIL HAJI AHMED KURTHA have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate lying and being at Musjid Bunder Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 38 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 694, New No. 2817, Old Survey No. 2886-60, New Survey No. 1348 and 1350 together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house there standing and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 816 Street No. 109-111 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Abedin Kamrudin, on or towards the West by the property of Shrinath Krishna, on or towards the North by a foot path and beyond that by Musjid Bunder Road, on or towards the South by the property of Bania which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Venders' tenant.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1920.
DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9336

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. GANGADAS JAMNADAS, SAKHARLAL JAMNADAS and BALKISAN TULSIDAS have contracted with our clients for the absolute sale free from all encumbrances of all and singular the land hereditaments and premises with the messuages and houses standing thereon and other appurtenances more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having or claiming to have any estate, right title, interest or claim in to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any portion thereof by way of inheritance gift, trust, sale, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office at Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All those pieces or parcels of land in Mouje Bhed Pakhadi, Taluka Salsette, Thana District, containing 11 acres and 36½ gunthas or thereabouts and bearing entry Nos. Survey numbers, etc., as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Fahni No.	Acreage.
532	131	1/8/9	..	1—23½
,,	,,	..	5/6/7	0—36
514	131	3	..	0— 4
..	,,	..	8	0— 1
536	,,	6	..	0— 6½
538	132	1/2/3/5/6/7/8	..	6—33½
,,	,,	..	1	0—29
510	119	2	..	0— 8½
511	,,	3	..	0— 2½
501	118	1	..	1— 1½
,,	,,	..	8	0— 1
502	,,	2/3	..	0— 3½
503	,,	4	..	0— 4½
504	,,	5	..	0—10½
				11—36½

Dated this 9th day of March, 1920.

MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9317

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from ABDUS SAKUR bin HAJI AHMED PATHAN and Bai HAFIZABAI, widow of Mahomed Miya bin Haji Ahmed Pathan, for herself and as the mother and guardian of her minor son, Ahmed Miya bin Mahomed Miya Pathan, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land of Foras Tenure situate, lying and being at Carrol Road, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,012 square yards according to the Collector's Bill and 4,363 square yards according to some of the documents of title, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 436, 637 and 639, New No. A1/12465 and New Survey No. 1-2/2648, together with the messuages, tenements, range of buildings or chawls standing thereon, which are assessed by the Bombay Municipality in the G Ward under Ward No. 2477, Street Nos. 70-72, Ward No. 2478, Street No. 1 and Ward No. 2479 and Street No. 2, and which said land and premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by Tulsi Water Pipe Road and partly by the Fire Brigade Station, on or towards the South by Carrol Road aforesaid, on or towards the East partly by the said Fire Brigade Station, partly by the Church and partly by the property of Dadabhoy Daruwalla, and on or towards the West partly by the property of S. J. Abrea and partly by the said Tulsi Water Pipe Road.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9331

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narandas and Mr. Harjiwan Walji have contracted to purchase from Mr. Esufally Mahomedally Lotia who has himself contracted to purchase from Messrs Victorino Caridade DeSouza and Paul David DeSouza being the devisees under the last Will and Testament of the late Antonio Florenco DeSouza and Caetan Antonio DeSouza one of the proving executors of the last Will and Testament of Lawrence Pedro DeSouza the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes at the Municipality of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the pension and tax tenure together with the buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at or near the Gowalia Tank Road, on the Northern side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,930 square yards be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 636, New No. 2926, Old Survey No. 53, New Survey No. 7056 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3379, Street Nos. 1 and 2 and bounded as follows namely on the North by the property of Vinayak Gangadhar Shastree on the South by the Gowalia Tank Road, on the East by the property of Narayan Vasudeo now of Tribhovandas Varjiwandas and on the West by the property of Narayan Vasudevji now in the occupation of R. Scott & Co.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1920.

SOONDERDAS & Co.,
8770 Attorneys for the Purchasers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAFIABOO, wife of Abdul Kadar Ebrahim, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client PARBHUDAS BHAIDAS, who has contracted to sell it to our client NARMUDASHANKER HURJIWAN JOSHI.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 360½ square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2127, New No. 9227, Old Survey No. 843, and New Survey No. 7385 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and South by the Khetwadi Main Road, on or towards the West, by sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Bai Rattonbai Jamsedji Master, on or towards the North by the property of Sale Mahomed Hasham, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D WARD No. 1897 (4) and Street No. 20 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1920.

HIRALAL THAKORDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9324

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 11th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Auction Sale of very valuable teak and blackwood plain and Carved Dining, Drawing and Bedroom Furniture: "Remington" No. 10, "Oliver" and "Empire" Typewriters, Large Chubb's Safe etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th day of March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the shop in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising Roberts dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plated ware, tapestry lined drawing room suite, Dewji Canji's Cabinets, Vito-phone machine, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, English ice chest, almost new No. 10 "Remington" typewriter, "Oliver" and "Empire" typewriters, large Chubbs safe suitable for office use, iron safes bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown press's, chest of drawers dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, roll top writing tables, silver cabinets, open carved chiffonier rich pictures, carpets, aluminum utensils et.

The property of W. Stratford Esq., of Bombay Fire Brigade and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS FROM BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Rare Opportunity to Private Gentlemen, Tailors and Outfitters and Dealers in Piece-Goods.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th March, and the following days, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the parties concerned:—

A large quantity of superior woollen, silk and cotton piece-goods, choicely selected and collected by His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., of Bhavnagar, in lots to private users, tailors and outfitters and dealers.

The above is on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

FINE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, NAWABS AND GENTLEMEN TO DECORATE THEIR PALACES AND DRAWING ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Consignment of Real Italian Marbleware by Known Artists.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 14th day of March, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Show Rooms next to Messrs. Automobile Co., Ltd., near the Churay Road Railway Station, Queen's Road (where the consignment has been removed for sale) by order of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Fretali Bondiera."

A very valuable consignment of real Italian marbleware by known artists on various subjects, comprising coloured and white marble statues, figures, pedestals, flower vases, garden flower pots, season statues, garden benches, busts of well-known persons such as General Foch, Diaz, etc., large iron models, birds and animal models, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 11th March, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 CASES AUSTRALIAN ASSORTED PICKLES.

On FRIDAY, the 12th March, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows St., by order of Messrs. R. K. Sidhwa and Son of Karachi and on account and at the risk of Behramji Edalji of Karachi.

200 cases Australian Assorted Pickles, in convenient lots to suit the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance paid and delivery taken next day.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASKS BORAX CRYSTALS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th March 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sheth Pragji Dharmshi at his shop at Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Chudgar and Co.:—

50 casks Borax Crystals.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' MOTOR CAR, COUNTRY-BRED HORSE AND A SHIGRAM GHARRY.

Under instructions from Kenneth Mc. J. Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of Kharshedji Dadabhoy Khan Saheb and Co., insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on Monday the 15th March 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction Rooms at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

1 Studbaker's Motor Car No. 621 of 6 cylinders, quite new and complete (used only for 2 months.)

1 Black country-bred horse.

1 Shigram Gharry.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD ARTISTIC HANDSOME FURNITURE ELECTRIC TABLE FANS GLASSWARE, ETC.

The property of a European Gentlemen.

On SATURDAY, the 13th March 1920 at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the shop No. 44-46 (opp. Messrs. Lipton's Ld.) at Apollo Street, Fort, valuable handsome household furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs artistic mirrored sideboard rich drawing room suite, mirror, door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, writing, dessing and wash-hand tables, bedsteads, corner cabinets, easy chairs, electric table fans, screens, curtains, fancy teapoys, flower pots, glassware, etc.

The property of a European Gentleman.

The property is on view.

The purchaser of this property is likely to get a good rate of interest.

AUCTION SALE OF A VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT MALAD.

High Court Suit No. 2041 of 1918.

Abdul Latiff Bin Abul Rahim Hakim .....Plaintiff
vs.
Vinayak D. Kamat and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the order made in the said suit on the 11th day of December 1919, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Sunday the 14th day of March 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following vacant piece of land on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that vacnt piece or parcel of land or ground situate a Kasba Malad in the Registration Sub-Distrct of Bandra and in the District of Thana, admeasuring 10.672 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Plot No. and bounded on the west by the Ghod Bunder Road on the east by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Lines, on the south by the land of Dwarkanath Moroba and on the north by the land of Narayan Ganoba Satdhar.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji, Solicitors for the Receiver at their office in No. 121 Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MARBLE STATUES IN DIFFERENT MODELS, BUSTS FIGURES PILLARS, FRUITS STANDS POTS, ETC. SPECIALLY CONSIGNED TO ORDER FOR HALL DECORATION.

On MONDAY, the 15th March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T) Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

A consignment consisting of marble statues in different models, Busts, Figures, Pillars Fruit Stands, Pots etc. specially consigned to order for Hall decoration.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 11th March, 1920.

MESSRS. MUSSAJI JAFERAJEE

Under the kind instruction received from the Chief Ordeance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a Public Auction, at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1920, at 2 p.m., of the following unserviceable, stores:—

A large quantity of brass old pig, Zinc Pig, Alumunium Pig Metal Pewter Pig, Axespick head, Felt old, leather old, shovels, old Gunny, Tape cotton old Canvas, Tin old Barrowswheel, Blankets old, Anvels of sorts a large quantity of Dessotee, etc., etc.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,,
Government Auctioneers.
9214

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

Under instruction from the Agents the Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 16th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the compound of the Bombay Flour and Oil Mill at Mazagon next to the Mazagon Railway Station the following machinery.

8 Purifiers for soojee and flour manufacture.

1 Three sheet reel suitable for flour or atta Plant capacity 6,000 lbs. per hour.

4 double Horizontal centrifugals for dressing flour or atta capacity 6,000 lbs. per hour.

3 dryer legs for wheat drying.

1 Augur Packer for packing full sacks either of flour of 496 lbs. of Bran of 140 lbs.

Several roller mills suitable for flour, atta and general cereal gringing.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY, the 30th and WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable choice and rare plants, consisting of Orchids: Cattleyas, Oncidiums, Vandas, Phalaenopsis, Angraecums, Dendrobiums, Anoechtochilus, Peristeria, etc., Palms: Pritchardia pacifica, Licuala grandis, cyrtostachys renda, Lacca, Stevensonia Grandifolia, Verschafeltia splend. Ida, etc., Anthuriums, Alocasias, Dieffenbachias, Bertolonias, Dracaenas, Crotons, Begonias and Ferms.

Also the following rare plants:—

Camoensia maxima, Medinilla magnifica, Cyanophyllum magnificum, Tococa latifolia, Dipladenia boliviensis, solanum pensile, Combretum grandiflorum, Ipomoea thomsoni, Mussaenda erythrophylla, Musa vittata, Aristolochia gigas sturtevantei, Miconia hookeri, Nepenthes, Heliconia Edwardus Rex, Dipteracanthus affinis, Convea azurea, Euphorbia jacquiniaeflora, clerodendron ugandense, Poinsettia rosea, Bougainvillea Maud Chettleburgh, rose catalina, etc., etc., etc.

Catlogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists, Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF 38 CASKS CEMENT HAND BRAND.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Khoja Alibhai Mitha at the place of the Improvement Trust—Dongri Street, Bhimpura, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Vora Salebhai Abdool Hoosein and Co.

38 casks cement hand brand (out of the 250 casks arrived per E. Kaiber).

P.S.—Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th March, 1920.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 10.

The western disturbances have given general light rain in the Kamaon Hills and is passing eastwards. A fresh disturbance from the West caused local rain in Baluchistan. Rainfall has continued localiy in Assam and Bengal with falls in Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

The chief amounts are Dibrugarh one and a half inches; Jessore one; Calcutta Saugar island one and a half; Burdwan Balasore, Kalat a half; Quetta a quarter.

Forecast: No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th Mar. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.894 inches
Temperature of Air	80.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.7 ,,
Dew Point	68 0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.672 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	4.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.9
Minimum do. do.	75.4
Direction of Wind from midnight	WSW, W, WNW NW.
Velocity of Wind	92 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides at Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week (local standard is Bombay Mean time Depth of water is at Prince's Dock):—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	10	m 1 59	26 5	10	m 8 8	17 1
Thu.	11	m 2 48a	25 10	11	m 8 22a	16 10
Fri.	12	m 3 26	25 0	12	m 8 44	17 7
Sat	13	m 3 17a	25 0	13	m 7 2a	20 10
Sun.	14	m 3 58	23 10	14	m 5 38	15 9
Mon.	15	m 5 31a	23 11	15	m 5 41a	16 0
Tues	16	m 5 0	23 3	16	m 4 10 21	19 2
		m 7 30a	24 1		m 11 55a	19 6
		m 6 18	23 2		m 2 2	21 5
		m 8 54a	24 11		m 1 30a	19 8
		m 7 22	23 10		m 2 53	20 3
		m 9 30a	25 10		m 2 27a	18 6

Mar.	10 (Wednes)	Sunrise 6h. 52m.	Sunrise 6h. 47m
,,	11 (Thursday	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 6h. 48m
,,	12 (Friday)	,, 6h 54m.	,, 6h. 48m
,,	13 (Saturday)	,, 6h 49m.	,, 6h. 48m
,,	14 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 48m.	,, 6h. 48m
,,	15 (Monday)	,, 6h. 47m.	,, 6h 49m
,,	16 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 46m.	,, 6h. 49m

Phase of the Moon:—

Full Moon	5d.	2h. 41-6m a. m.
Last Quarter	13d.	11h. 27·4m. p. m.
New Moon	20d.	4h. 25·8m p. m.
First Quarter	27d.	0h. 15· m p. m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 10th March 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in Rawalpindi, where the sky is clear and the air drier than usual. Day temperature is in defect at Delhi and Lahore; night temperature is generally above the average in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity and night temperature are above the average. Day temperature is in defect at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in lower Sind and south Rajputana. Day temperature is lower than usual at Bikanir and Jacobabad; night temperature is above the average in Rajputana with the exception of Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and night temperature are above the average throughout. Day temperature is in defect at Neemuch and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the south and are lightly or moderately clouded in the north. Humidity is in excess at some stations in the west. Night temperature is generally above the average in the west of division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except in the northwest, where some cloud is present. Humidity is above normal in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in excess at Nizamabad; night temperature is in defect at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks:—The only rainfall ported is 0.24" at Quetta. Weather continues cloudy and unsettled over nearly the whole of northern India and nights are, as usual under such conditions warmer than usual there.

A few showers may occur in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 9th March 1919

The western disturbance has given nearly general rain in the Kumaon hills and a few falls in the east Punjab. Information is wanting from Kashmir. Rainfall mainly associated with thunderstorms has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, and local in Bengal with a few falls in Assam, Orissa, Bihar and Malabar. Chief amounts are:—nearly general in Chota Nagpur, and local Jessore one inch; Calcutta two; Berhampore, Bogra, Balasore a half; Hazaribagh one; Naya-Dumka three-quarters; Chakrata a half; Simla, Dharampur three-quarters; Trivandrum a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 11th MAR 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov to date	Rainfall: Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	69.2	58.0	93		0.91	+0.77
Do. ( )	..	..	..		..	..
Jask	85.3	63.9	59		6.53	+3.19
Do. ( )	..	..	..		..	..
Muskat	82.9	71.0	48		0.79	−2.17
Do. ( )	..	..	..		..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	84.2	57.0	..		1.98	+0.82
Rawalpindi	75.2	49.5	70		5.34	−1.19
Lahore	80.8	51.6	73		2.69	+0.03
Amritsar	87.2	56.8	55		2.61	+0.14
Ambala	86.0	56.0	56		2.98	−1.50
Delhi	85.0	60.8	55		1.86	−1.12
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	83.2	61.1	44		1.75	+0.27
Malanpur	80.8	61.0	43		1.25	−0.76
Jhansi	84.6	65.1	54		0.92	−0.60
Cawnpore	88.8	62.5	60		1.08	−0.76
Allahabad	92.2	66.1	78		0.47	−1.45
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	92.3	61.8	17		0.78	−0.69
Karachi	91.0	70.1	61		0.46	−0.75
Ajmer	87.0	59.7	46		2.30	+1.14
Jaipur	88.5	63.4	50		2.08	+0.89
Kotah	88.2	63.6	43		1.93	+0.62
Mount Abu	75.0	63.4	23		0.73	−0.22
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Rajkot	95.4	66.5	93		0.06	−0.29
Dwarka	82.8	73.7	75		1.04	+0.68
Veraval	81.1	70.8	80		0.76	+0.27
Rajkot	96.2	63.8	62		2.19	+1.70
Bhavnagar Para	85.2	66.0	76		3.68	+2.1
Surat	89.4	69.3	84		4.06	+2.67
Ahmedabad	94.4	67.1	71		1.30	+1.08
Deesa	96.0	60.0	62		0.06	−0.37
Neemuch	91.2	61.8	63		8.12	+2.35
Indore	95.1	61.1	42		4.89	+3.91
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	91.7	61.7	50		1.06	−1.29
Saugor	88.6	61.0	36		0.69	−1.27
Hosangabad	99.7	69.4	53		3.08	+2.08
Khandwa	94.3	68.6	53		6.50	+5.46
Akola	95.0	69.8	44		1.71	0
Amraoti	97.2	64.5	40		2.91	+1.09
Nagpur	97.7	63.6	31		0.88	−1.31
Chanda	94.8	64.9	35		1.10	−0.87
Raipur	93.5	70.8	55		0.18	−1.66
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.2	74.8	83		1.50	+0.88
Ratnagiri	86.8	72.1	78		0.73	−0.21
Marmugoa	85.6	73.8	84		3.91	+2.68
Karwar	88.5	71.8	92		6.11	+1.07
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.2	64.2	40		1.82	+0.86
Ahmednagar	101.3	66.0	21		4.13	+2.76
Poona	98.0	64.4	51		3.53	+1.38
Sholapur	99.8	2.8	34		2.79	+1.12
Bijapur	97.7	64.5	48		2.49	−1.19
Belgaum	90.4	59.5	61		2.57	+1....
Aurangabad	99.6	67.8	24		3.14	+1.80
Nizamabad(Indar)	100.4	63.5	27		1.57	+0.48
Hyderabd	98.0	68.2	40		5.91	+7.42
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.9	74.8	77		5.81	+5.77
Calicut	84.4	70.1	82		10.48	+12.93
Cochin	91.7	79.4	77		19.60	+10.93
Colombo	87.0	73.5	66	0.29	18.71	−0.37
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.6	76.7	81		11.78	+5.47
Bellary	102.8	70.6	41		3.81	+2.99
Cuddapah	102.1	76.8	61		5.64	+4.76
Madras	90.1	74.5	86		25.31	+3.33
Bangalore	93.8	67.5	78		7.02	+3.47
Coimbatore	97.5	70.6	79		6.31	+0.99
Trichinopoly	99.1	7 0	77		21.98	+13.63
Hosapatam	87.8	80	75		29.97	+23.58

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 10th March 1920 was 30.167 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroid barometers the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-48 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch for every 18 feet of the height to make it comparablt with the observatory baremater reading given.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 9.

The market for jute mill shares opened fairly steady but closed easier. There was better inquiry for coal shares. In the miscellaneous section a fair amount of business was put through, Dunbar cotton being in request. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal.—Bengal 750; Bhalgora 32; Neetooria 12/8; Raneegunge 61/8; Sendra 28/12; Burrakur 46/8; Kuardi 22/12.

Jute.—Anglo India prefs. 100 small lot; Alliance pref. 90; Auckland prefs. 100; Belvedere pref. 103; Budge Budge 614; Clive prefs. 88; Century 12/6; Howrah prefs. 101 and ord. 46; Kamarhatty 870; Kanknarrah 730 s.l.; Lansdowne 440; Northbrook 84/12 and prefs. 100; Reliance 49/12 and prefs. 101; Standard 659/8; Hooghly 156/4.

Miscellaneous.—Arrah Sasram Railway 54; Assam Saw Mills 18; Auckland debs 90/8; Alliance Bank prefs. 91; Anglo India jute debs 83; Bank of Bengal 170; Bengal Bridge and Bolts 6/8 prem; Bengal Timber prefs. 111; Howrah Cotton A prefs 113 and B prefs 90; Britannia Engineering 13/8; British India Tobacco 9/3; Burn and Co. 6 per cent. prefs. 83; Bengal Brass 10; Buxa Forest 22/12; Burma Finance 10/10; Dunbar Cotton 428/8; India Standard Wagon 16 prem; India Iron and Steel 10/8 prem; Keshoram Cotton 12/8; Kumardhubi Engineering 38/8 odd lot; Mayurbhanj Railway 65; Madans Theatre 17/12; Russa Engineering 260; Reliance Firebrick and Pottery 26/12, Standard Flour prem; Somastipore Sugar 32/2; Sphere Insurance 9/8; Steel Products 13/4; Tata Industrial Bank 36/8 prem; Tittaghur paper 312; Central Hydraulic Press 255; C. P. Cement 13/4; Mymensingh B Ry. rebate 73.

Errattum.—Yesterday's quotation of Rs. 300 for Central Hydraulic Press should have read Chitpore Hydraulic.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59 and small lots at Rs. 59/8.

War Bonds (short loans) 98 per cent. 1925 and 1928 at 98/12 per cent.

THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL SPRATT'S Puppilac FOR WEANING & REARING PUPPIES and restoring the dam to health and vigour. Kittens thrive on it. Full-cream, pure, wholesome, nutritive. Obtainable at Druggists throughout India. Refer in difficulty to resident Agent:—E. S. BEST, P.O. Box 274, BOMBAY.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at One annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDNAGAR.—Ganpat Tukaram.
AGRA CANIT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMRAOTI.—Dr. K. D. Varhatpande.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijuddin Gulam Hossein.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
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BABY SUCH.

Infantile Diarrhœa.

33, Trafalgar Road, S.E.

SIRS,—I thought you would like to know of the splendid results after using Virol. My baby was suffering from DIARRHŒA badly, and I was advised to leave off milk for a time and give him *Virol and water only*. This I did for over a week; the diarrhœa and sickness stopped, and I was able to gradually add the milk until he was back on normal feeding. I continued the use of Virol with his milk for about 2 months. He was 8 weeks old when I started with Virol; he is now 10 months, and as you see by his photo he is the picture of health.

I remain, yours truly,
HELENA SUCH.

For tiredness, nervous exhaustion, and sleeplessness take Virolised milk three times a day. (A teaspoonful in half-a-pint of warm milk.)

VIROL

Virol Ltd., 148-166, Old St., London, E.C.

BRITISH MADE & BRITISH OWNED

S.H.B.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR
"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

OF the latest cases he has treated and got completely cured are Messrs. Kanhayalal Badridas, a cotton merchant and Balubhai Kalyanchand, of Bombay, who were suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years and 6 years respectively. Both the Urines were examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst before and after treatment. The following result is obtained and the true abstract from Memorandums—dated 29-9-19, 3-11-19, 7-1-20 and 27-1-20, show that the Specific Gravity and the percentage of Sugar with the presence of other matters before the treatment was Sp. 1037 and 1036 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. and 5.65 per cent., and after treatment the result is:—Sp. Gra. 1013 and 1016 and Sugar "Nil" and "Nil" with other matters as normal respectively.

Mr. Kanayalal Badidass Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes on 31st Jan., 1020:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabates for the last 12 years. When I Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urines were examined on 29.9-19 by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the sp. gravity was 1037 and suggar 5—62 per cent. After treatment in the Examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Clubwala M.D., B.Hy. (Boy) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory on 23rd and 27th January, 1920. "Sugar was found" "nil," and sp. 1013.

Miss Banoo F. Poacha, of Raipur, and Mr. N. H. Gazder, Bombay, write on 11-11-19:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, 'Specialist in Diabetes', cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha, of Raipur, who was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-9-19, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. when examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 1-11-19 by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay Municipal Laboratory and was found to be: Sugar—"Nil." "We wish him all success."

CONSULTATION:—9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

ADDRESS:—Janmashtami Building, "opp. Cama Bagh", Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

Telegrams:—"DIABETES", Bombay.

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THE BEST ALTERATIVE NERVINE TONIC BLOOD PURIFIER CONVICTION FOR 4 OZ. PHIAL RS. 1-4 POUND RS. 4-12

INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS

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Full Jewelled Lever Watch

SQUARE OR OCTAGON.

Silver case	...	Rs. 25
9 ct. Gold	...	,, 45
14 ct. ,,	...	,, 57
18 ct. ,,	...	,, 70

Guaranteed for 5 Years.

Kasanji Dayalji Desai

Watch and Clock Dealer,

144, Abdul Rahman Street, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar 5th

SPOT AMERICAN PRICES.—

Months	Re-Assn's price
Mar.	27.30
April	...
May	25 11
June	25 72
July	26. 02
Aug.	...
Sept.	...
Oct.	22 84
Nov.	...
Dec.	...
Jan.	24 80
Feb.	24.56

Prices taken at 10-15 a.m. nearest active ...

SESSIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Mar 5th.

M.G. Bengal	Good	16.62
,,	Fully Good	17.07
,,	Fine	17.67
No. 1 Comra	Good	20.60
,,	Fully Good	21.35
,,	Fine	21 85
Broach	Good	23 60
,,	Fully Good	22.85
,,	Fine	16 10
Scinde	Good	16.50
,,	Fully Good	17.25
,,	Fine	17.76

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Mar 5th

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	24,000
,, Forwarded	96,000
,, Imports	101,000
,, Stock	1,167,000
Actual Weekly Sales	22,000
Water Twist	6
Printers Cloth	124

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 4

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	25, 00
,, Exports to Great Britain	...
,, ,, to Continent	N
Futures at New York May,	32
,, ,, July	32 5
,, ,, Oct	3 6
Spot Cotton at New York	4 0 0.
,, Orlean	4 .
Futures at New Orleans May	3 .
,, Oct.	3 .
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	1
Demand Bills	.55 2 1
River Commercial Bars	1 2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 5th

	Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool	4,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	900
,, ,, Imports	...
Incl. Americans spot	36 15
Egyptian F. G. F.	58.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	35.70
	32.85
	30.25
New Orleans 12 a.m.	30.50
	30.32

CLOSING PRICES.

London Mar 4th.

Months.	Today's price.
Mar.	26.63
April	25.87
May	26.40
June	26.70
July	26.88
Aug.	27.00
Sept.	26.75
Oct.	26.62
Nov.	26.40
Dec.	26.20
Jan.	26.20
Feb.	21 08

Futures:—Quiet.
Spot:—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Mar. 5th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Nominal	62
Barletta Russo—62 lbs.	8
Australian—61 lbs. Nominal	8
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom Quotes	2,490,000

SHARES.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£7 4
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£184
National Bank of India Ltd.	£9 3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat, 41c lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Quoted	£56
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 4/6 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Quoted	£52
Tone of Rapeseed:—Steady.	
Linseed, Bombay per 410 lbs. ex-Ship Feb. London Paid	£56
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Seller s	£46
Cottonseed, Bombay (scond delivered seaboard) Feb.-Mar. Quoted	£ 4
Toria Rapeseed:—Feb.-April Hull Sellers Dull	£93

METALS.

English cast Tolegrade Copper	£122
Standard Copper 3 M.S.	£114
Copper Brazier	£167
Yellow Metal	19
Lead Spelter	57

GILT EDGED.

London, Mar. 5th.

Funding Loan 4 %	70
Victory Loan 4 % ex Divd	73
Consols 2½ %	49
Rupee Paper 5 %	71
Indian Stock 3½ % (Sterling Loan)	55
Govt. Securities 5 %	49

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April Sellers	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	2/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java No. 8 F. Calcutta Feb.-March.

Buyers		
Do.	Do.	Aug.-Sept. Buyers 77
Do.	Do.	July Buyers 78
Fine white Java, C. & F. Feb.-Mar. Buyers		97
Sellers		7
Do.	Do.	Aug.-Sept. Buyers 79
Do.	Do.	Aug. Sep. Buyers

Tone:—Firmer.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From a Correspondent,)

March 10.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 501 for Fully Good Broach April-May touched Rs. 500 and advanced to Rs. 502½. On selling by one of the big speculators the price then declined to Rs. 496, but improved, to Rs. 499½ on his withdrawal. For some time the rate remained steady at Rs. 499, and then fell to Rs. 497, which was the quotation at 3 p.m. The bazaar closed steadily at Rs. 497. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 495, advanced to Rs. 498, and closed as under.

For ready cotton the demand has been moderate.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	495
Fully Good Bengals	Mar.	319
,, ,, ,,	May	336
Nos Comras	March	421
Nos Comras	May.	427

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD'S

QUOTATIONS, 9TH MAR. 1920.

Fully Good M.G. Bengal	March	313
,, ,, ,,	May	333
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	497
No. 1 Comras	March	422
No. 1 M.G. Comras	May	429

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	...	335	315	295	
M.G. Sind Punjab.	...	335	315	295	
M. G. Comras No 1	448	428	402	...	
M.G. Central P. No. 1	503	483	417	...	
M G. Central No. 2	488	468	438	...	
	...	...	...	...	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th Mar. 1920.

Cotton	24,953 Bales.
Wheat	8,028 Cwts,
Linseed	2,564 ,,
Rape etc	2,518 ,,
Gingallyseed	4,185 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	18 ,,
Castorseed	130 ,,
Rice	38,800 ,,
Myrabollams	6,572 ,,
Cottonseed	11,385 ,,
Mowraseed	44 ,,
Grain	1,807 ,,
Jewar	382 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil
Barjwe	1,915 ,,

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar 5th

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2/5
Bank Demand	2/5 1/16
Doc. Acceptances 3m/s.	2/5
Doc. Demands	435
American Dollars	241
Hongkong ,,	241 1/2
Shanghai ,,	361
Japan ,,	168
Straits ,,	98

Market Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

March 10.

BULLION.

Bar Gold. ..... Rs. 22 10 0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 2/5.
D. D. on London, 2/5 1/8.
Credit 4 Msd/a 2/6.
D. D. Buying London, 2/5 1/2.
D. D. on France, 600 frcs.
Credit 4 Msd/a, 680 frcs.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 108.
20 days sight, Rs. 96.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 89.
5½ per cent. War Loan due, 98.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan.
3½ per cent. Paper, 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long-dated, 69.
4 per cent. Port Trust short-dated, 64.
4 per cent. Municipal long-dated, 67.
4 per cent. Municipal short-dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long-dated, 67.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 89.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was easy on account of speculative sales. There was a sensational rise in Colaba Land shares which after touching 3490 closed steady at 3410.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange: Ahd. Advance 2300 By. Cotton 1260, By. Dyeing 3660, By. United 2415 N., Central India 4060 Century 115 Crescent 580, Colaba 3415, Coorla 2000 N.; Currimbhoy 1040, David 1510, Fazulbho y1590, Finlay 1240, Ind. Malwa 590; Kastoorchand 2190, Kohinoor 361, Madhowji 3800, New Great 890, New City 37000, Pearls 1152/8, Shapurji 292/8, Simplex 1215, Swadeshi 4260; Swan 1355, Andra Valley 800, Alcock 1455, By Burma 875 vd. By Tramway 1010 x rt. By Stem 550, Bt. Burma Petrol; 23/4, Bundi 60, Shivrajpur 37, Indian Cement 660 N, Katni ord. 340, Katni defd. 1750 N., Tata ord. 200 vd., Tata deferred. 1017/8 Tata Bank 55, Tata Oil 535, Tata Hydro 1210, New India Insur. 38 pr.; Scindia Steam 22/8.

MILL-STORES.

March 10.

The quotations during the week are as follows:—

Healds (red eyes) Rs. 1-10-0.
Healds (Yelow) Rs. 1-8-0.
Reeds, Rs. 0-4-0 to 5 annas.
Sinbbings 13-16" Rs. 55/60.
Warpers 5 by 4". Rs. 55/60.
Warpers (Nipon), Rs. 75/80.
Drop-box Pickers, Rs. 15.
Picking Bands, Rs 2-8-0 to3
Shuttles (Eng. 14½"). Rs. 30.
Shuttles (Jap. 14½"). Rs. 20.
Shuttles (Jap. 13½"). Rs. 8-10.

MACHINE MADE BRILLIANT INK TABLETS

OUR INK TABLETS ARE NOW PACKED IN FANCY TIN BOX.

HIGHLY spoken of by the leading papers. Each tablet gives an ounce of Brilliant ink. Prices: Diamond blue-black. Rs. 1-4 per gross (144 Tablets); Commercial Blue-black, Re. 1-8 per gross; Bright blue-black annas 12 per gross. Red Ink Tablets, Re. 1-8 per gross. Green Ink Tablets Re. 1-4 per gross.

U. C. CHAKRAVARTY, Tarak Chatterji Lane, Calcutta.

Sole Agents for Bombay Town—
VARDHMAN & SONS,
Pydhownie Junction, Bombay No 3

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown FD, FD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS.eConc., RFF, RFF Conc., G. G Con
Tannin Heliotrope,

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN, 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R, G.
Thionone Green B, 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo
Thionone Isabellins

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Conc
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red BF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder;
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra. BX F.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BB
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Pastes HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 6R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5B

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diaxamine Fast Yellow E
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct B & 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, E, 2S, 2G,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown P

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lump
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lump

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I. II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown F
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan RD
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown B

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of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus bearing elements which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

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of Hypophosphite of Lime

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FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

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IMPERIAL BUDGET.

DETAILS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Financial Statement of the Government of India contains the following general statement of the Revenue and Expenditure charged to Revenue of the Government of India in India and in England:—

Revenue	Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget Estimate, 1920-1921.
	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—		
Land Revenue ..	22,057,400	23,711,200
Opium	2,990,800	2,942,000
Salt	3,800,700	4,488,400
Stamps	7,223,100	7,507,500
Excise	12,718,900	13,540,600
Customs	14,919,500	17,009,700
Income Tax ..	15,606,700	11,330,400
Other Heads.. ..	5,005,700	5,169,800
Total Principal Heads	84,322,800	85,699,600
Interest	4,255,100	3,715,600
Posts and Telegraphs.	5,996,800	6,184,200
Mint	1,669,700	679,500
Receipts by Civil Departments ..	2,157,400	2,086,200
Miscellaneous ..	1,862,800	6,276,800
Railway : Net Receipts	21,607,300	21,774,700
Irrigation	5,843,600	5,945,200
Other Public Works .	363,500	371,300
Military Receipts ..	1,771,600	1,519,500
Total Revenue ..	129,850,600	134,252,600
Deficit	14,368,100	..
TOTAL ..	144,218,700	134,252,600

EXPENDITURE	Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.	Buget Estimate, 1920-1921.
	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues	12,082,900	13,410,100
Interest	8,934,200	8,192,500
Posts and Telegraphs ..	4,725,300	6,073,500
Mint	356,200	254,800
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	25,818,300	28,250,200
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	6,564,900	8,634,700
Famine Relief and Insurance	1,229,700	1,000,000
Railways : Interest and and Miscellaneous Charges	14,590,200	15,284,200
Irrigation	4,221,200	4,381,400
Other Public Works ..	6,857,300	9,074,100
	(c)	(d)
Military Services ..	58,788,300	41,519,500
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	144,168,500	136,075,000
Add—Provincial surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	834,000	..
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	783,800	3,827,000
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	144,218,700	132,248,000
Surplus	..	2,004,600
TOTAL ..	144,218,700	134,252,600

(c) Includes £1,541,700 for further assistance from Indian revenues towards the cost of the military forces raised in India.

(d) Includes £1,450,000 for further assistance from Indian revenues towards the cost of the military forces raised in India.

RECEIPTS AND DESBURSEMENTS.

The following the the general statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India in India and in Eglend:— —

RECEIPTS—	Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget Estimate, 1920-1921.
SURPLUS— ..	..	2,004,600
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—		
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways	—73,600	..
Capital contributed by Indian States towards construction of State Railways ..	..	..
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net) ..	..	110,300
Total Capital Account Receipts ..	—73,600	110,300
Debt, Deposits and Advances—		
Permanent Debt (not incured)	4,763,700	9,178,400
Temporary Debt (not incurred)	..	..
Unfunded Debt (not incurred, ...	880,100	2,125,500
Deposits and Advanvances (net) ..	12,198,600	10,232,000
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	84,400	..
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments) ..		688,900
Loans to Local Board for Railway Construction (net Repayments)	9,100	9,400
Remittances (net) ..	..	1, 6,800
Secretary of State's Bills drawn ..	31,226,200	8,375,000
Sterling Transfers on London drawn ..	24,544,000	..
Total Debt, Deposits and Advances	73,706,100	32,366,000
Total Receipt..	73,632,500	34,480,900
Opening Balance—		
India ..	17,300,258	13,929,858
England ..	14,715,827	7,507,927
TOTAL ..	105,648,585	55,918,685
	£	£
Deficit	14,368,100	....
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—		
Outlay on Irrigation Works	235,900	575,400
Outlay on State Railways	8,704,400	13,735,200
Initial outlay on new Capital at Delhi ..	333,800	735,800
Outlay of Railway Companies (net) ..	1,677,300	1,049,200
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net) ..	339,600	..
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	11,291,000	16,095,600
Debt, Deposits and Advances—		
Permanent Debt (not discharged) ..	....	....
Temporary Debt (not discharged) ..	1,155,600	12,786,800
Deposits and Advances (net) ..	....	....
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	....	415,100
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	972,300	....
Remittances (net) ..	473,600	..
Secretary of State's Bills paid	31,226,200	8,375,000
Sterling Transfers on London paid ..	24,724,000	....
TOTAL DEBT, DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	58,551,700	21,576,900
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	84,210,800	37,672,500
Closing Balance—		
India	13,919,858 (a)	12,078,758 (a)
England ..	7,507,927	6,167,427
TOTAL	105,648,585	55,918,685

* Represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

REVENUE.

DETAILED ACCOUNTS.

REVISED ESTIMATE 1919-20.

	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—	
I.—Land Revenue	22,057,400
II.—Opium	2,990,800
III.—Salt	3,800,700
IV.—Stamps	7,223,100
V.—Excise	12,718,900
VI.—Provincial Rates	36,100
VII.—Customs	14,919 500
VIII.—Income Tax	15,606,700
IX.—Forest	3,619,800
X.—Registration	723,800
XI.—Tributes from Indian States..	626,000
TOTAL ..	84,322,800
XII.—Interest	4,255,100
XIII.—Posts and Telegraphs ..	5,996,800
XV.—Mint	1,669,700
Receipts by Civil Departments—	
XVI.—Law and Justice Courts..	485,600
Jails ..	417,300
XVII.—Police	170,600
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage ..	136,700
XIX.—Education	325,800
XXA.—Medical	114,100
XXB.—Sanitation	46,000
XXIA.—Agriculture	182,900
XXIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	278,400
TOTAL ..	2,157,400
Miscellaneous—	
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	230,200
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ..	124,600
XXIV.—Exchange	....
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,498,000
TOTAL ..	1,862,800
Railways—	
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	52,881,900
Deduct—Working Expenses ..	30,133,400
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	1,371,200
Net Receipts ..	21,377,300
XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies—(Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of advances of Interest)	230,000
TOTAL ..	21,607,300
Irrigation	
XXIX.—Major Works Direct Receipts	3,546,700
Portion of Land Redenue due to Irrigation ..	2,000,700
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	296,200
TOTAL ..	5,843,600
Other Public Works—	
XXXI.—Civil Works	363,500
Military Receipts—	
XXXII.—Army : Effective	1,296,500
Non-Effective	105,800
	1,402,300
XXXIII.—Marine	275,300
XXXIV.—Military Works	94,000
TOTAL ..	1,771,600
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	....
TOTAL REVENUE ..	129,850,600

EXPENDITURE.

Direct Demands on the Revenues—	
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ..	1,299,200
2.—Assignments and Compensations	1,326,400
Charges in respect of Collection, viz:-	
3.—Land Revenue	4,269,300
4.—Opium (including scost of Production)	899,100
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	563,600
6.—Stamps	258,500
7.—Excise	603,500
9.—Customs	307,900
10.—Income Tax	100,900
11.—Forest	2,132,600
12.—Registration	321,900
TOTAL ..	12,082,900
Interest—	
13.—Interest on Debt	17,908,900
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	8,674,300
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	1,560,000
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	7,674,500
14.—Interest on other obligations..	1,259,700
TOTAL ..	8,934,200
15.—Posts and Telegraphs	4,725,300
17.—Mint	356,200
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—	
18.—General Administration ..	2,696,600
19.—Law and Justice Courts ..	3,712,300
Jails ..	1,563,200
20.—Police	6,800,000
21.—Ports and Pilotage	309,600
22.—Education	40,523,100
23.—Ecclesiastical	134,700
24A.—Medical	1,343,800
24B.—Sanitation	854,000
25.—Political	2,148,100
26A.—Agriculture	959,000
26B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	773,900
TOTAL ..	25,818,300
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—	
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	209,500
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	605,000
29.—Superanuation Allowances and Pensions	3,714,600
30.—Stationery and Printing ..	1,215,500
32.—Miscellaneous	820,300
TOTAL ..	6,564 900
Famine Relief and Insurance—	
33.—Famine Relief	867,400
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	....
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	362,300
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	....
TOTAL	1,229,700
Carried Over...	59,711,500
Railways—	
38.—State Railways: Interest on Debt.	8,572,700
Annuities in purchase of Railways	3,357,600
Sinking Funds..	255,500
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	101 600
Interests on Capital deposited by Companies	2,173,100
40.—Subsidised Companies : Land,etc	44,000
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	86,700
TOTAL ..	14,590,200
Irrigation—	
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	1,517,500
Interest on Debt	1,560,000
43.—Minor Works and Navigation..	1,143,700
TOTAL ..	4,221,200
Other Public Works—	
44.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	5,900
45.—Civil Works	6,851,400
TOTAL ..	6,857,300
Military Services—	
46.—Army : Effective	49,258,200
Non-Effective	5,111,800
	54,370 000
46A.—Marine	1,272,000
47.—Military Works	3,146,300
TOTAL ..	58,788,300
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL ..	144,168,500
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	834,000
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances ..	783,800
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	144,218,700

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1920-21.

	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—	
I.—Land Revenue	23,711,200
II —Opium	2,942,000
III.—Salt	4,488,400
IV.—Stamps	7,507 500
V.—Excise	13,540,600
VI.—Provincial Rates	37,400
VII.—Customs	17,009,700
VIII.—Income Tax	11,330,400
IX.—Forest	3,770 900
X.—Registration	745,200
XI —Tributes from Indian States..	616,300
TOTAL ..	85,699,600
XII.—Interest	3,715,600
XIII.—Posts and Telegraphs ..	6,184,200
XV.—Mint	679,500
Receipts by Civil Departments—	
XVI.—Law and Justice Courts ..	464,700
Jails ..	398,700
XVII.—Police	146,600
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage ..	150,700
XIX.—Education	327,000
XXA.—Medical	115,700
XXB.—Sanitation	41,000
XXIA.—Agriculture	190,100
XXIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	251,700
TOTAL ..	2,086,200
Miscellaneous—	
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	234,100
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ..	134,500
XXIV.—Exchange	4,000,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous..	1,908,200
TOTAL ..	6,276,800
Railways—	
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	56,048,600
Deduct—Working Expenses ..	33,373,300
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	1,066,700
Net Receipts ..	21,608,600
XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of advances of Interest)	166,100
TOTAL ..	21,774,700
Irrigation—	
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	3,494,100
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation ..	21,30,500
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	320,6000
TOTAL ..	5,945,200
Other Public Works—	
XXXI.—Civil Works	371,300
Military Receipts—	
XXXII.—Army : Effective	1,167,700
Non-Effective	98,800
	1,266,500
XXXIII.—Marine	161,000
XXXIV.—Military Works	92,000
TOTAL ..	1,519,500
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	....
TOTAL REVENUE	134,252,600

EXPENDITURE.

Direct Demands on the Revenues—	
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ..	971,500
2.—Assignments and Compensations	1,374,500
Charges in respect of Collection, viz:-	
3.—Land Revenue	4,899,200
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,163,200
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	769,000
6.—Stamps	189,300
7.—Excise	726,000
9.—Customs	386,900
10.—Income Tax	133,600
11.—Forest	2,461,700
12.—Registration	335,200
TOTAL ..	13,410,100
Interest—	
13.—Interest on Debt	17,672,700
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	9,238,200
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	1,585,000
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	6,849,500
14.—Interest on other obligations..	1,343,000
TOTAL ..	8,192,500
15..—Posts and Telegraphs ..	6,073,500
17.—Mint	254,800
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—	
18.—General Administration ..	2,802,400
19..—Law and Justice Courts ..	3,834,400
Jails ..	1,457,100
20.—Police	6,941,500
21.—Ports and Pilotage	262,300
22.—Education	5,590,200
23.—Ecclesiastical	147,700
24A.—Medical	1,686,800
24B.—Sanitation	1,340,100
25.—Political	1,906,400
26A.—Agriculture	1,306,900
26B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	974,400
TOTAL	28,250,200
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—	
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	206,000
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,103,200
29.—Superanuation Allowances and Pensions	3,998,900
30.—Stationery and Printing ..	1,115,500
32.—Miscellaneous	2,211,100
TOTAL ..	8,643,700
Famine Relief and Insurance—	
33.—Famine Relief	19,500
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	....
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	360,000
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	620,500
TOTAL	1,000,000
Carried Over...	65,815,800
Railways—	
38.—State Railways: Interest on Debt.	9,135,700
Annuities in purchase of Railways	3,357,600
Sinking Funds	270,400
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	102,500
Interests on Capital deposited by Companies	2,210,400
40.—Subsidised Companies Land,etc	34,500
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	173,100
TOTAL ..	15,284,200
Irrigation—	
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	1,470,200
Interest on Debt	1,585,000
43.—Minor Works and Navigation..	1,326,200
TOTAL ..	4,381,400
Other Public Works—	
44.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	4,000
45.—Civil Works	9,070,100
TOTAL ..	9,074,100
Military Services—	
46.—Army : Effective	28 767,600
Non-Effective	5,337,500
	29,105,100
46A.—Marine	989,100
47.—Military Works	1,425,300
TOTAL ..	41,519,500
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL ..	136,075,000
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year ..	
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances ..	3,827,000
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	132,248,000

Mr. Justice Panton is reappointed to act as Judge of the Calcutta High Court, vice Mr. Justice Beacheroft granted furlough.

Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, has been nominated to be an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council in the place of the Hon. Rao Bahadur Tekchand Udhavdas, deceased.

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These Pills positively cure sleeplessn falling memory, brain fag, incapacity, dis elinations for work, study or business, gene debility and all results of overwork and cases of wearines after slight effor these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.
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V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
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Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
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and indoor workers generally, HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is a boon. By helping nature to tone up the whole system, as it so thoroughly does, Horlick's helps to bring a clear mind on business detail—an essential thing in these competitive times.
Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

12TH EXTRA MEETING

TREDDLE WINS THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

Pleasant weather favoured the twelfth extra meeting of the Bombay racing season yesterday at Mahaluxmi, where an enormous crowd assembled to witness the seven events on the card. The fields were disappointingly meagre in most events. An event of considerable interest was the Melton Plate which was won by Nevermind, the favourite. It was a pretty race as Andolis and Nusser, two candidates that were also well supported, contested the issue hotly with the favourite.

The Gosforth Park Plate of 1 mile for horses in the 3rd Division was the first event on the programme. Only six starters took part in this race. Oregon Pine the favourite won from Lucky Queen, a stable companion. This race was most uninteresting and rendered more so by the bad start, Millmount, a well supported candidate, got. Sunglare, who also carried a good deal of money, ran most disappointingly throughout the journey and in the end brought the rear of the field lengths behind the rest.

The Bassein Plate of 1½ miles for Arabs in the 2nd Division brought a field of ten out in which Tipperary and Jawad were favourites—late commission went on All Joy who nearly annexed this event but for the late efforts of Love. Tipperary who has developed into a fine stayer led from start to finish giving absolutely no chance to the heavy weight, Jawad, to make any impression on him. Tipperary has added another in the cap of Greenhalgh.

Johnnie H. won the Nottingham Plate of 6 furlongs from Trostan after an exciting finish. Billy Bawn, who was bracketed with Trostan, was heavily backed but he failed to place. Mimi, Miss Rollestone and Mazboot went to sleep in this race.

Nevermind, the winner of the Melton Plate, has proved himself a most consistent performer this season. The best animal undoubtedly won in this race, though it must be admitted that Andolis and Nusser are also very good animals. This victory was very popular as the public cheered vociferously when the winner came to be weighed in. Townsend displayed fine horsemanship, as in the straight the issue hanged in the balance when Andolis and Nusser contested every inch with the winner.

Only eight candidates appeared on the card in the Leopardstown Plate of Rs. 10,000 to the winner. At the last moment, after the jockey's name had appeared on the board and even after the totalizators had started issuing tickets, the board was lowered and Byculla, horse No. 8, was removed from the starting numbers. The field was then reduced to seven. Though I am perfectly aware that the Stewards are empowered to do as they please even when they transgress their own rules, I cannot help commenting on this irregular proceeding which surprised many people. Rule No. 6 in general conditions of the Racing programme of the W. I. T. C. for this season states:—Unless otherwise specified, starting declarations for each race must be in the declaration box set apart for that race, not later than half an hour before the time advertised for such race, etc., etc., ...

Byculla was therefore declined to start, and it was only at the eleventh hour that something happened to upset this arrangement. As a matter of fact, Morris had already sealed and no one could foresee that Byculla was fated not to start in this race. Everybody naturally asked the reason and many thought that the horse must have met with an accident at the last moment. But it appears that it was not so.

Immediately after the talk heard all over the course was that somebody, an individual, who had set his heart on this fine prize of Rs 10,000, objected to Byculla starting as it appears, that though the owner of Byculla on the card was Mr. A. J. De Souza, there was a silent partner who died a few days back and whose demise was supposed to have affected the right of Mr. De Souza to start his horse in that race. Perhaps all this would not have secured if Byculla had not given a promising galop that might have upset the calculations of the individual who objected I dare say that if the above version is correct as there is reason to believe, the person who objected must have a great influence with the racing officials to have induced them to act in the unusual manner, above described at the last moment—transgressing their own rules. Probably the stewards will not think it even necessary to give an explanation to the public about this. Treddle won that race causing satisfaction all round.

The Trombay Plate 1¼ miles for Arabs and the Campoli Plate of 6 furlongs also for Arabs were won by Hakum and Khundil both owned by Mr. Ali bin Talib. Red Cross was smoothered under his 9-12. The start was a bad one. Red Cross was backed to the ground. He was the victim of the bad start and was hopeless out of it. Groans were heard all over.

Details:—

THE GOSFORTH PARK PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Pine's OREGON PINE 9-6, Harrison ... 1
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's LUCKY QUEEN 8-6, Morris 2
Mr. S. P. Chaudhari's MILLMOUNT 7-5, Rose 3
Mr. Linder's My Patsey 8-12, Ruiz 4

Did not run: Substance.

The Race:—Millmount dwelt at the start, Lucky Queen cracked the pace with My Patsey in company, Oregon Pine was lying handy behind the leaders, when they turned into the straight Lucky Queen was prominent with Oregon Pine on on her girths, Millmount coming with a late run, was unable to get through Oregon Pine won in the last few strides by a short head, 2 lengths, head,

Time:—1min. 42 4-5secs.

Favourites: Millmount and Oregon Pine.

Tote paid Win Rs. 30-8. Places Rs. 22-8, and Rs. 42.

2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 11-8, and Rs. 16-8.

Trainer: T. Harrison.

THE BASSEIN PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPPERARY 8-6, Morris 1
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's ALL JOY 7-7, Rose 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's JAWAD 9-10 Ruiz 3
Messr sShafy & Wahab's Asfoor 7-11, Northmore 4

Did not run: Hakum. ...

The Race:—Nassau made the early running from Asfoor, Benares and Salsette, at the furlongs post Salsette fell away, Nassau immediately followed suit, Asfoor and Benares then in company joined by Black Ivory, Tipperary and All Joy came in a bunch into the straight where Tipperary and All Joy drew away from the others, making an exciting finish near home, Tipperary won by 3/4 length 2½ length, ½ length. Jawad placed a bad third.

Time:—2 min. 55secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 21 and Rs. 16.

2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 9-8

Trainer:—D. Greenhalgh (Jnr.)

THE NOTINGHAM PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. R. R. S's JOHNNIE H. 7-5, J. R. Flynn 1
Messrs. J. H. Crawford and Langley's TROSTAN 712, Northmore 2
Mr. G E D Langley's BILLY BAWN 8-2, Barnett 3
Messrs Pine and Moloobhoy's Mazboot 8-11, Harrison 4

Did not run: Dori, Penny Pie.

The Race.—Billy Bawn got away best in a poor start he was chased by Trostan and Johnnie H., Trostan secured the command at the 2nd furlong leading his stable companion by 2½ lengths, when they entered the straight Johnnie H., came with a strong run, overcoming the leader in the middle of the straight going on he won by a neck after a tight finish, 2 lengths, 3/4 length. Mimi was left.

Time.—1min. 16secs.

Favourite: Billy Bawn.

Tote paid Win Rs. 79-8. Places Rs. 30 and Rs. 31-8.

2nd Tote paid Win Rs .36-8. Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 16-8.

Trainer: Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE MELTON PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Mr. A. S Fezi's NEVERMIND 8-6, Townsend 1
Mr. Mahomed bin Mustapha Talib's NUSSER 8-10, Barnett 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ANDOLIS 9-0, Ruiz 3
Mr. Syed Rashid s Desert Flower 8-10, Longhurst 4

Did not run: Vershan, Ruddigore, Gazee, Duke, Banjo.

The Race:—Andolis sprang out of the barrier closely attended by Balance, and Nusser, Nevermind was fifth the whole way. Andolis and Nusser came almost abreast into the straight, where Nevermind made his effort, he was locked in. On the rails, for a time, by smart horsemanship however he was able to emerged from his bad position and making a brilliant effort he won amidst applause by a length from Nusser, and Andolis, who were separated by a neck, 2 lengths.

Favourite:—Nevermind.

Time.—1min. 25 1-5secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 25 and Rs. 14-8.

2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 12. Places Rs. 6-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 8.

Trainer A. M. Shamlan.

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. G. E. D. Langley's TREDDLE 8-10, Barnett 1
Mr. Guthrie's CALDER VALE 9-4 Buckley 2
Mr R R S.'s CYANITE 8-4, Harrison 3
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's Thunder 8-12, J. R. Flynn 4

Did not run Byculla.

The Race:—Cyanite sprinted for the first half mile with Treddle and Calder Vale on his heels. Treddle assumed command at the 5 furlongs post and leading the field he entered the straight for home when Calder Vale put in a vigorous challenge but the former maintained his advantage to win by 3/4 length, 1 length, 3/4 length.

Favourite: Treddle.

Time:—2 min. 9secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 35-8. Places Rs. 19-8, and Rs. 44-8.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 16-8. Places 9-8, and Rs. 25.

Trainer: Shaik Esmail.

THE TROMBAY PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's HAKUM 8-9. Ruiz 1
Mr M Goculdass' ROSE HILL 8-2, Purtoo Singh 2
Mr. Hosan's DOMINEER 6-13 Northmore 3
Mr. Pine's Dictate9-4, Longhurst 4

Did not run: Dartmoor. Mandil and Good Morning.

The Race:—As soon as they were let off Hakum proceeded in front of Rose Hill and Amir Aswad, Dictate was also with the leaders, Dictate and Amir Aswad dropped out at the 2nd furlong when Hakum came into the turn 3 lengths ahead of Rose Hill and Domineer who put up a feeble challenge towards the finish, won by 2 lengths, short-head 2½ lengths,

Favourite: Hakum.

Time.—2min. 22 4-5secs.

Tote paid Win Rs 21. Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 23-8.

2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 9-8. Places Rs. 6-8 and Rs .10.

Trainer: Owner.

THE CAMPOLI PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's KHUNDIL 8-4. Harrison 1
Mr M Goculdass' MECHANIC 7-4. Purtoo Singh 2
Messrs Carfain and Shroff's ALADDIN 6-7. ed. 6-13 Biglands 3
The Yuvraj of Kolhapur's Dartmoor 9-6, Ruiz 4

Did not run: Domineer.

The Race.—Aladdin took a flying start in a wretched start, Red Cross was left, rather badly, Khundil and Najdi gave chase to the leader, who was joined near the turn by the first named pair, Khundil passed Aladdin and though Mechanic made a late run Khundil won easily by 2 lengths, 1 length, 1½ lengths.

Favourite: Red Cross.

Time:—1min. 23 3/5secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 75-8. Places Rs. 26 Rs. 19 and Rs. 39-8.

2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 12 Rs. 10 and Rs. 14-8.

Trainer: Owner.

MADRAS RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Mar. 10.

The Second Day's Races were largely attended, as on the previous day, Lady Willingdon was among those present. The entries were poor, considering the previous races, but some interesting finishes were witnessed. The following are the details of the races:—

ARCOT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. R. Kesava Mudaliar's and Vam Swamy's PESHWA, 9-3, Badoo. 1
Rajha of Venkatagire's CYMBELINE, 8-9, Babjan 2
Mr. U. Ali Asker's KEYNOTE, 9-1, Meahjan 3

Also ran:—Blossom 7-2, and Sheik 7-0.

Betting:—3 to 2 against Peshwa, 2 to 1 gainst Keynote, 5 to 2 against Cymbeline, and 6 to 1 against Blossom and Sheik.

The Race:—After an exciting race betweer Peshwa and Cymbelline, the favourite won by one and a half lengths, four lengths between the second and third.

Time:—1 min 55 1-5 secs.

BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Col. J. Desaraj Ur's MUNDERAH, 12-7, Melsom 1
Maharajha of Mysore's BERINTHIA, 10-12, Capt. Roaik 2
H. H. Maharajha of Mysore's LITTLE WONDER II., 7-0, Shanker Rao 3

Also ran:—Garibaldi 9-10, and Nelli 7-7.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Munderah, 5 to 2 against Garibaldi, 3 to 1 against Berithia, 9 to 2 against Nellie and Little Wonder II.

The Race:—Won by one length, 4 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. ½ secs.

Tote paid:—Rs. 21 for win.

MOUNT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Col. J. Desaraj Ur's DERMAN, 7-5, Melsom 1
Capt. C. T. J. Roarki's BALLYMACAD, 8-9, Seastieam 2
Mr. Ahmed Sait's LORD ROBERT, 10-4, Baker 3

Betting:—8 to 4 on Ballymacad, 5 to 4 against Derman, 5 to 1 against Lord Robert.

The Race:—Won by two and a half lengths, eight lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 34 secs.

Tote paid:—Rs. 23 for win.

TRAVANCORE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Col. J. Desaraj Ur's FUSILIER, 9-7, Melson 1*
Rajha Venugopal SUBBIACA 9-6, Babajan 1*
H. H. Yusvarajlai of Mysore's LONGBOAT, 9-5, Sulimankhan 2
*Dead head.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Fusilier, 3 to 2 against Subbiaca, 5 to 2 against Longboat.

The Race:—An exciting finish was witnessed, both the winners coming in the dead heat, ahead of Longboat by ten lengths.

Time:—2 mins. 58 1-5 secs.

Tote paid:—Rs. 11 on Fusilier Rs. 20 on Subbiaca.

AWN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. B. Thomas and M. A. Marsh's ST. POL, 7-9, Melsom 1
H. H. Maharajh of Mysore's RIBELL DE LAUGTON, 9-2, Suleman Khan 2
Mr V. Buchi Baboo,s TOOGLIE, 7-0, Babajan 3

Also ran:—Morning Star 8-0.

The Race:—It was a hardly contested finish the winner coming in by one and a half lengths 5 lengths, disvading second and third.

Time:—1 min. 4 4-5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 33 for win.

MADRAS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Rajha Venugopal's COMMENCEMENT, 9-7, Babajan 1
Mr. C. N. Sander's TOM BOY, 7-6, Melsom 2
Mr. H. P. M. Rae's DINNER JACKET, 8-9, Seastream 3

Also ran:—Seedline 7-8.

Betting:—Evens on Commencement, 2 to 1 against Tom Boy. 5 to 2 against Seedline, 5 to 1 against Dinner Jacket.

The Race:—Won by a neck, 5 lengths between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 42 secs.

Tote paid:—Rs. 24 for win.

MADRAS LABOUR DISPUTE.

SETTLEMENT BY INQUIRY COMMITTEE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 9.

The Committee of Inquiry appointed by Lord Willingdon to endeavour to settle the labour dispute in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills have submitted their report. They recommend an increase of 20, 25 and 30 per cent in the wages of men according to their pay together with a famine allowance of 25 per cent. to all. The minimum wage for any employee has been fixed at Rs. 15 per month. Full pay for gazetted holidays and a fornight's privilege leave to every employee who has served the mills for five years and other minor concessions are recommended. They include the institution of a provident fund and acceptance of medical certificates on account of illness from approved doctors. These proposals were submitted to the men at a special meeting yesterday and were accepted by them with certain reservations.

MR. ARUNDALE'S MARRIAGE.

POSTPONED, NOT ABANDONED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March, 10.

Mr. G. S. Arundale informs the Associated Press:—"As my letter to the "Hindu" has given rise to the idea that my marriage is abandoned, permit me to state that it is only postponed, for reasons which I will state in a few days."

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The death occurred on the 9th morning at Madras of Mr. Percy Grant, Barrister. He had accepted the office of Law Reporter for Madras

In reply to a question in Madras Legislative Council Government replied that so far as Government was aware there were no political refugees in Pondicherry who would be prevented from returning to British India, if they so desired.

Sir Shapurji B. Broacha has donated three lakhs of rupees to the Dr. Masina Hospital for the erection of buildings for the residence of doctors and nurses.

In reply to a question in Madras Legislative Council Government replied that so far as Government was aware there were no political refugees in Pondicherry who would be prevented from returning to British India, if they so desired.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKERS.

READY TO SEEK EMPLOYMENT ELSEWHERE.

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, March 8.

In spite of rains and hailstorm, a large meeting of strikers was held on Saturday afternoon. The strikers are determined to preserve order and peace in spite of occasional provocation by non-strikers. Enlistment for the newly formed Labour Association has continued. Thousands have come forward to join it and the enthusiasm and eagerness of intending subscribers to the Association are remarkable. On Sunday morning and evening, Mr. I. B. Sen addressed two large meetings of strikers and explained to them the object and permanent utility of the Labour Association.

NO NEW TERMS OFFERED.

The General Manager has offered no new terms to the strikers and the latter are wonderfully keeping up the somewhat unequal struggle with capital. The Deputy Commissioner, instead of keeping neutral in this peaceful contest, appears to have activeiy sided with the capital and tried to end the strike, though no serious promise has yet been made to redress the admittedly just grievances of labour. It cannot mean any loss of prestige to the Directors to enquire into the serious allegations against the present management. The strength of the position of the strikers is best illustrated by the fact detected by personal enquiry that the majority of the men on strike are ready to leave Jamshedpur and accept employment elsewhere if they are only paid their legitimate dues for the period they worked before strike. That is, indeed, a serious state of affairs for the Company. No department of production has been working ever since the strike began. It is next to impossible to replace even in two months the numerous highly-skilled and half-skilled workmen who appear to be confident of employment elsewhere on juster terms. It is idle to pretend resumption of work if possible with the assistance of a few dozen workmen and a few hundred clerks.

Mr. Chakrabarti is expected back from Calcutta to-day. The strikers are peaceful but in a determind mood.

MR. TUTWILER'S NEW POSITION.

MEN'S INTENDED ULTIMATUM.

(From our Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, March 9.

The Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhum and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police attended the meeting of strikers on Monday evening, the last two addressing the men on behalf of the employers.

On the 27th February, Mr. Tutwiler offered the following terms, namely, first, immediate resumption of work by the strikers: secondly, no deduction of wages even during the period of the strike; thirdly, sympathetic consideration of the strikers' demands on collection of statistics by the middle of April. On 1st March, Mr. Tutwiler and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police addressed the strikers and the result of these speeches was also the offer of the above three terms. The strikers had never been told that there could be any question about the payment at the proper time of the wages for the 23 days of February strike. Nor were they ever told that Mr. Tutwiler had any objection to any particular striker returning to work. Yesterday the Deputy Inspector-General of Police stated that the Director at Bombay agreed that they would not interfere until the resumption of work. Mr. Tutwiler was now of opinion that all strikers without exception would be allowed to return if they returned by 6 p.m. on Tuesday. None would be allowed to return without special permission. For the first time the question of wages for the 23 days of February was raised by Mr. Tutwiler who promised such wages only to those that would resume work by 6 p.m. on Tuesday. The strikers resent the raising of this new question as they say that employers cannot withhold payment for the 23 days, the wages being at daily rates and no notice on either side to terminate services being necessary and the employers having had more than sufficient notice of cessation of work, which they ignored contemptuously. The strikers say that if the workmen can be discharged by employers without notice, the workmen can leave the work without notice and that this question alone shows the importance of their demand for definite rules and conditions of service. Mr. Tutwiler now suggested that the question of wages for the period of the strike which had so long been promised conditionally upon resumption of work, would be left open even if the strikers returned to work and would be sympathetically considered along with the strikers' other demands upon the collection of statistics. The strikers gave a patient hearing to the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Scott and the Deputy Inspector-General Mr. Swain. They unanimously replied then and there that they could not return to work upon such terms. Invitation to return to work upon such terms has fallen absolutely flat upon the strikers who are now insisting upon an ultimatum on their behalf being sent to the employers. One ominous sign is the growing share officers are taking the side of the employers. Delay in settlement is not happy. Hunger is daily strengthening the forces of disorder which have so long been admirably kept under control by the strikers without military or police interference, but unskilful diplomacy and loss of time on the part of the Directors are daily making for the loss of stability of peace and order. It is stated that Mr. Sawday, the Town Administrator, has taken the serious step of issuing a notice to-day to the effect that the Company's grain-stores are to be closed from to-day and rice and other grains will be sold inside the works at the usual rate only to those who are working.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Shellar's Royal Circus—To-night at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) near Charni Road Station. New programme commenced from last Monday, matinees every Saturday and Sunday at 5 p.m.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s Taroba will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Unregistered correspondence for German E. Africa and Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Unregistered letters, postcards, packets printed papers, and commercial papers and samples for tranmission by the Air Service for Rakjot and Karachi will be accepted at the counter of the General Post Office up to 7 a.m. Registered letters will be accepted till 7 p.m. on Wednesday.

FRIDAY, March 12.

he Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. Umlhoti via, Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

The Hon. Mr. Pranjpye's lecture on "the work before us" at Morarji Goculdas Market Hall Canvel at 6-30 p.m., Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

SATURDAY, March 13.

he Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Taroba will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Unregistered correspondence for German E. Africa and Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SUNDAY, March 14.

he Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. Tenshni Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-day.

BAND AT C. W. EXHIBITION.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battan. (I.D.F.) will play at the Children's Welfare Exhibition commencing at 5-30 p.m. today.

ALL INDIA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

The 1th all-India Auyurvedic Conference will be held at Indore, and the dates fixed are, the 31st March, and 1st and 2nd April. Mohapadhya Khamaj Gunnath Sen is elected President.

REV. MGR. GOODIER'S VISIT TO ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

On Sunday, the 7th instant, his Grace the Most Revd. Mgr. Alban Goodier, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay, paid his first Pastoral visit to St. Peter's Church, Bandra.

Y. M. C. A.

Archdeacon M. G. Daniels, Ph. D., will deliver a lecture at the Brotherhood Meeting of the Central Y.M.C.A., Wodehouse Road, this evening at nine o'clock. The subject of his lecture will be the story of the Assyrian Christians during the war.

NEW OIL MILLS CO. LTD.

A correspondent writes:—

The New Oil Mills Co., Ltd., has been promoted by Mr. Balabhai Jamnadas of the Gujerat Oil Mills Ld., of Ahmedabad. The Mill is to be located in the vicinity of Bombay and is to be equipped with up to date machinery. The Board of Directors contains Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai, Messrs. Ruttonsi D. Morarji Kasturbhai M. Nagaro Seth, Burjorji Nusserwanji M. S. Captain besides Balabhai Jamnadas. The share issue has been underwritten.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Home Rule Volunteer Corps was held on Sunday, the 7th instant at he Home Rule League's Office, under the presidentship of Mr. Bhimji J. Mackenji, the Captain of the Home Rule Volunteer Corps, when Mr. Kamalnath B. Sanzgiri was duly elected Joint Honorary Secretary of the above Corps, in place of Mr. S. P. Kabadi resigned. The president and other speakers spoke highly of the services rendered by Mr. Kabadi during the tenure of his office.

After some informal discussion as regards starting a Volunteers' Club etc., the meeting was dissolved.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay on Tuesday was 115. On the corresponding day of last year it was 145. There were 7 attacks and 3 deaths of small-pox.

The total mortality for the week ending the 6th instant (950) was 122 less than in the preceding week; the deathrate registered was 50.43. The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 59 and that from the diseases of the respiratory system 412 against 70 and 435 respectively in the previous week. 16 notifications of influenza Pneumonia, including 6 from different War Hospitals, were received during the week. Out of the total mortality 174 deaths were among infants under one year of age. Deducting 51 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 899 giving the death-rate of 47.72.

The figures for the corresponding week of 1919 were mortality 1,017 and the death-rate 53.99; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-19) mortality 770 and the death-rate 41.35.

Cholera continued absent. Small-pox registered 32 attacks (including 4 imported) and 11 deaths and Plague 4 attacks and 4 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 361 against 481 in the corresponding week of 1919 and 390 the average of the week during 1915-1919.

STERLING TRANSFERS.

A press communique states:—Applicants for Sterling Transfers on London are requested to mention the London Payee's name in the application, as this will obviate a subsequent reference in the matter to the applicant in the event of his receiving an allotment.

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What do The Winds Say?

"Rough Winds— That Moanest Loud"

at this time of the year, seem to waft on their frightened wings a doleful warning to mankind of the grim gatherings of the germs of malaria, which lay across their passage through fields and forests and over marshes and meadows. Take, therefore, timely heed, and keep in readiness a good stock of

SOUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC
The Medicine of the Millions

for Malaria, Influenza, Ague and all other Fevers. "SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC saved the lives of two patients—one an infant—who were seriously ill with the effects of malarial fever and had been given up by the doctors as hopeless cases,"—C. L. D. Prayero, Hyderabad, Dec.

"The sales and reputation of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses".—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. H. W. HAYWARD, I.C.S., High Court, Bombay.

"I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects."—J. E. LEE, Personal Asst. to the Home Secry., Hyderabad, Dec.

Remember SQIBB'S is the safest cure for all Fevers. Sold all over India.

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Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only [13s. 4d.]

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar. [India.]

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NOTICE.

Under the auspices of the Bomba Branch of the National Home Rule League, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpe will deliver a public lecture on "The Work Before Us" on Friday, the 12th instant, at 6-30 p.m. at the Morarji Goculdas Market Hall, Caval. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, March 11, 1920.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR OLD.

Before the enactment of the Bombay Rent Act, the number of eviction proceedings was notoriously large, notably in the Small Causes Court. The passing of the Act, coupled with its administration in a spirit consonant with prevailing conditions and exigencies of circumstances, had helped in a great measure to relieve tenants of the hardships to which they had been subjected by rack-renting landlords. But unfortunately for tenants, from the very outset, a marked difference was noticeable between the modes in which the provisions of the Act were interpreted by the High Court, and the Subordinate Court. Looking at the Act, as a violation of the rights of property holders, the Superior Court has always leaned towards them, while the Small Causes Court Judges, who, from their position, were better able to discern the hardships of the middle and poorer classes in their true perspective, interpreted the Act in a spirit best directed to carry out the object which the Legislature had in view in passing it. As a result of such benevolent application of the law to the surrounding facts the number of ejectment proceedings had practically dwindled down to almost vanishing point. But some of the recent decisions of the High Court have once more turned out grabbing landlords on the war path and ejectment notices and suits are once more the order of the day. Before animadverting on these decisions we feel constrained to observe that the attitude of the inferior Court has been on the whole more consistent with the spirit and the letter of the law. Their Lordships of the High Court have been repeatedly heard to opine that the Rent Act, being a restriction on the rights of the Landlords, ought to be construed favourably to them. By itself the proposition is a sound one and a safe guide to follow in case of doubt or ambiguity. But if the framers of the Act have laid down in plain language the limits of the rights of the parties concerned, there is no reason why the Court should stop at an intermediate point and thus defeat the object intended to be secured by the legislation.

If a man is free to build his own, he is equally free to sell his own and we, therefore, make no difference between the powerful landlord whose cupidity is sought to be restrained by law and the profiteering dealer in rice or coal against whom Government set their face. The Rent Act is a war emergency measure which requires the landlord just as much as the trader, to contribute his own quota to the commonweal, by sacrificing a part of his iniquitous gains. It has imperatively laid down that "no order for the recovery of possession shall be made" so long as the tenant pays the standard rent and performs the conditions of his tenancy. The plain English of it is that the law has conferred upon tenants the right to be left undisturbed in their occupation, while they fulfil their obligations. The landlord's common law right to eject having been deliberately taken away, it is not for the Judges to misapply their sympathy on sentimental grounds. If relief must be granted to the landlord it can only be in cases where he is able to bring his case strictly within the four corners of the exceptions laid down in his favour. The ingenuity of lawyers and the rapacity of landlords had for a long time combined to find out devious ways of wriggling out of the provisions of the Act, but so far their efforts had been unavailing. But several recent decisions of the High Court seem to have supplied them with a convenient weapon with which to drive out existing tenants. The process adopted is the simple one of offering, like the magician in Alladin's tale, new articles for old, and thus bringing their case within the proviso which allows ejectment in the event of the landlord requiring the premises "bona fide and reasonably for the erection of buildings." The attorney or pleader is unblushingly instructed to say that his client has bought the property in the tenant's occupation "at a fancy price" which yields him but a poor return on his investment, and he has been, therefore, advised by his engineer to pull down the existing premises for further development. Ergo, the tenant must vacate. The threatening notice is followed by a harassing suit, and, according to the latest exposition of the law, the tenant must go out to fill the overflowing coffers of the wealthy landlord. In a recent case of this kind, his lordship, the trying Judge, said: "There was nothing in the Rent Act which required that a building must be old and rickety before the landlord could pull it down and build another. That would amount to preventing a man from developing his property. As a matter of fact, the buildings in suit were old and not up-to-date. Most of these buildings on the Hornby Road were old and obsolete." A strange interpretation of the proviso relating to erection of buildings, bona fide and reasonably! The Act was never intended to eradicate existing buildings. To erect a building is not to demolish one, while it can stand. It is an outrage upon the simple language of the Act to say that a building is required for erecting a building. In brief, the landlords' prayer in such cases is not that he requires his premises for erecting a building but for destroying it and yet it has found favour with more than one court, including the Appellate.

The history of the legislation on the subject also militates against this interpretation of the Act.. The corresponding English statute makes no provision for building purposes and the draft of the Bombay Act was also silent on the point. It was, however, urged that there were many vacant sites and Improvement Trust plots waiting to be built upon, and if the temporary lodgers and squatters could not be ejected, the work of developing the city and erecting new premises would have to stand still. The force of the argument being obvious, the proviso was added with a view to encourage the erection of buildings on vacant grounds, and not for the demolition of existing structures, in a sound or even tolerably safe condition. The case of an old building about to tumble down would undoubtedly be a satisfactory cause, even though it may bring in its train, as an accident, a rich harvest to the owned. But the desire to convert cottages into princely mansions ought certainly to be restrained, while there is not enough accommodation available for displaced tenants. It requires no stretch of imagination to realise the consequences of pulling down every "old and obsolete" house on Hornby Road which locates hundreds of shops and offices. If this exposition of the law be correct, the consequences will be simply disastrous. Already it has been made the ground of a large number of notices to vacate by affluent landlords who carry about in their capacious pockets newspaper copies of the High Court judgment to fling in the face of sceptical tenants. Landlords whose vision up till now did not extend beyond their bill books have, all of sudden, awakened to the necessity of overhauling and developing their hitherto neglected properties which they had left untouched for years. The mischief to which we have drawn attention is real and fast-spreading. and we, therefore, urge upon the Government the necessity of amending the law in this direction, so as to bring the Act into harmony with the original intentions of its framers. We have also been apprised of another change of tactics on the part of landlords and their advisers who seem to prefer the long cut of a regular High Court suit to the expeditious route of a Summary Small Causes Court proceeding. The tenant with a short purse is simply appalled at the prospect of having to pay his own and opposing attorney's costs, in the event of failure, while to the landlord in affluent circumstances even an untaxed bill is a mere flea-bite. The tenant is thus coerced into a settlement prejudicial to his interests, and the might of the longer purse is once again vindicated. Several hard cases of this kind have been brought to our notice, and Government will do well to nip in the bud the evils to which we have drawn attention, instead of waiting till the epidemic has travelled from the huts of Dongri to the palaces of Malabar Hill, as they did before the passing of the Rent Act.

AHMEDABAD WORKERS.

There are perhaps few industrial cities in India where the condition of factory workers, whether in regard to hours of work, factory environment or housing accommodation, is so scandalous as in Ahmedabad. There are, however, distinct indications that the forces of reform have begun to operate more quickly and with greater success in that city than anywhere else. We have emphasised over and over again in these columns—and the consideration cannot be over-emphasised—that the salvation of Labour in this country, as in others, can come mainly through Labour itself and the only means by which Labour can achieve this end is by organisation. Thanks to the work done by Mr. Gandhi and the enormous moral influence that his personality exercises over the workers in Ahmedabad and to the efforts of Miss Ansuya Ben and Mr. Banker and their co-workers, considerable leeway has already been made in the organisation of Ahmedabad Labour. We understand that all workers in the Ahmedabad mills have now been organised into unions and that the constitution of these unions is based on the class of work done in the various departments of the mills. The first fruits of these organised efforts are seen in the spontaneous creation of an arbitration machinery—a result which bears out the remarks we made on Monday that organisation of Labour must precede the establishment of such a machinery. The millowners of Ahmedabad were far-seeing enough to appreciate the advantages which the unions presented in settling disputes between themselves and their employees and a sort of working arrangement was soon arrived at under which, in the event of a dispute, the committee of the Millowners' Association would negotiate with the representatives of the unions and, on failure of the negotiations, the matter would be referred to an arbitration tribunal consisting of an equal number of representatives of the employees and presided over by a chairman acceptable to both. The arrangement, as will be seen, is intended to secure the settlement of the grievances of the workers without the latter being compelled to resort to strikes. The new arrangement was put to a test when towards the end of February, at an informal Conference between the Committee of the Millowners' Association and the accredited representatives of the unions the demands of certain classes of workers—the sizers, mochis, drivers, oilmen, firemen, and coalmen—were accepted, while those of the binders and pressmen were referred to an arbitration board composed of four representatives of the Association and the unions respectively and a chairman elected by the board itself. The meeting of the board is to be held this week and we have no doubt a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at. The Millowners' Association of Ahmedabad is to be congratulated on the readiness with which it has co-operated in working out the scheme of arbitration. The result has been due, in a large measure, to the efforts of its chairman, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, and we trust Mr. Ambalal will spare no efforts to see that the scheme is given a permanent existence and the work already done is continued and consolidated.

HUNTER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

We accord a hearty welcome to the "Democrat" of Allahabad. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, who gives a personal editorial on the policy of the journal, hopes keep it worthy of its name and a staunch exponent of Nationalist policy. The editorial contributions are copious and full of personal touches. The journal contains the dismal and exclusive news that the Hunter Committee has signed its report. European members are said to have combined together and signed the report, while Indians have sent a separate report. Further it is stated that the reports have been cabled to England with a view to simultaneous publication in England and India. Assuming that the news is correct, and we have reason to think that it is so, we may now prepare for the expected. Deep and vital differences underlie the interests of Indians and Britishers in India, but we should be astonished if in the twentieth century we have to deal with distinctive valuations of human life between the two races; for, that is the issue to be tested in the Hunter Committee. The position of dissent to which Indians are driven in mixed Commissions, we used to explain as due to the principle of aggrandisement which some Englishmen assume as essential to their mission. The Hunter Committee had to value interests which were not involved when, for instance, Sir Abdur Rahim, or Sir Sankaran Nair or Mr. Dadiba Dalal had to fight in a minority. We dread to think of the abiding effect which the news of rupture in the Hunter Committee is bound to produce in the minds of Indians if it turns out to be true. Can blood be concealed with whitewash?

Notes of the Day.

The Stunts of Bishops.

A valued critic has put it to us whether we were not too harsh in the language in which we condemned the agitation of the Christian clergy against the Khilafat. In reply we ask impartial observers to realise the significance of fanatical outbursts and the unfortunate effect they have on a community which is apprehensive of the consequences of un-Christian rancour. We quote below the comments of an English journal of Calcutta which are no whit less severe against the clamour of bishops than were our comments:—

I grant you that the Khilafat agitation in India had a religious aspects before Their Graces of Canterbury and York thought fit to weigh in with propaganda against the Turk, but as we have always pretended to more enlightenment than Indians it were natural to expect that we should set hem a worthy example in this matter. But, so far from doing this, the relics of Mediaevalism that still have a voice in the country's foreign affairs have actually out-embittered the Moslem in religious fanaticism. Nothing could be clearer than the fact that Christianity is again being prostituted in some quarters to the ends of territorial aggrandisement. Much of what we hear about Armenian atrocities must be mere propaganda, for we know the style which Reuter affects when he tells a lie in a good (or what he is led to believe is a good) cause, and India's Moslems are very rightly sceptical of all efforts by the news-agency in this direction. If we with all our vaunted modernity and enlightenment can hark back to the days when we slew men in the name of religion, and can discuss the breaking of our pledged word to a people simply because the people concerned are of another faith, I suggest that we cannot in all justice condemn Moslems who allow their religious prejudices to over-ride other considerations.

The writer is not fair in his estimate of Moslem sentiment as being recriminatory in character. But he protests against "the prostitution of Christianity" to the ends of territorial aggrandisement, and Moslems merely share the indignation caused by the machinations he condemns. When a writer who is a Christian, an Englishman and an ex-Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., is so outspoken, we hope we shall not be accused of having deliberately disparaged the Christian hierarchy.

Medical Education.

In introducing the budget estimates of the Medical Department Surgeon-General Edwards made two interesting announcements. The first was the contemplated establishment of a Central Medical Research Institute in India and he added that a distinguished professor of medicine was coming out to this country to advise the Government with regard to the project. It is being increasingly brought home to the medical world that research is best conducted on the spot and the Government of India in not recognising this fact earlier lost a valuable opportunity of helping the advance of the science at a critical juncture. Some valuable research work has been accomplished, no doubt, in the aetiology of bubonic plague, by the founding of the Parel Laboratory, but there are vaster fields of research awaiting exploration in connection with influenza, malaria, leprosy and the various other diseases so peculiar to the tropics, which take heavy toll every year in this country. The research work that is being carried on in various nooks and corners in India badly needs co-ordination. Further, no attempt has so far been made to press Indian talent, of which there is not a little of sterling worth, into the service. The Central Institution should afford full scope for indigenous talent to labour in the field with the same facilities as will be accorded to European workers.

The Racial Bar.

The second interesting item of information contained in the Surgeon General's speech is with regard to the possibility of the admission of a larger number of Indians into the Indian Medical Service than has been permitted so far. It is the invidious racial distinction that has so long prevented Indians from coming to the front in the Medical field. If the door had been kept open without any racial bars, the proportion of Indians with the requisite qualifications would have been more than half the strength of the Service. However, stern necessities are teaching Englishmen to take less biassed views and to welcome Indian co-operation without turning green with jealousy or pretending that Indians are less fitted for the task than themselves. The war appears to have changed the angle of vision of Surgeon-General Edwards and his brother medicalmen and he now earnestly desires, he says, that Indians should come to the forefront in the medical and scientific world. Why then should Surgeon-General's countrymen insist on shutting the door still partially on Indian talent? Let the portals of the Service be thrown open to all that is best in talent, whether European or Indian. Let the tests be as hard as they may be, but let not racial considerations weigh in the pursuit of the science.

Indian Educational Service.

The Government of India, who are in breathless haste just at present to carry out some of the obsolete recommendations of the Public Services Commission and who are piling up the catalogue of allowances of members of all the superior ranks of the Services, utterly regardless of the capacity of the Indian exchequer to bear the burdens, might pay a little attention to the plight of Indians in the Educational Service. The superior branch of the Service, which was an exclusive preserve of Europeans, was recently thrown open to a few distinguished Indians who had been left to rot in the inferior "Provincial" branch. But the official replies to interpellations recently made in the Bengal Council make it clear that these select few may not be able, even when they retire, to rise to the maximum pay of the incremental scale recently sanctioned for the Indian Educational Service, viz., Rs. 1250. The official reply stated that the officers selected were naturally senior members of the service, many of whom were about to attain the age of superannuation and that, therefore, it is probable that none of them will attain the pay of Rs. 1250. Government, who have been so considerate in compensating in all manner of ways the higher ranks of the service, manned mainly by Europeans, ought to take into consideration the case of these Indian officers of the Educational Service and enable them to reap the full benefit of their promotion before retirement.

INDIAN STATES.

WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

II. *

What is to be the place of the Indian States in the India of the present and, still more, of the future? This is a question which demands very earnest and careful consideration, which it has not hitherto received. It presents a problem, as complex as it is insistent, which must be solved satisfactorily if India is to become a self-respecting and self-governing country. We publish below the second of a series of articles, in the course of which the writer will explore the needs of the situation and suggest the remedies that, in his opinion, are called for.

It has now been proposed to establish "A Chamber of Princes', or rather make the one that was born a little while ago, permanent. This is perhaps looked upon as a step in the right direction by many people in British India. They think that it will help the Indian Princes to co-operate with the British Government in the work of administering the country. They will, therefore, be surprised to learn that there are many Indian Princes, who look upon it with total disapproval and wholesome fear, born of the sense of the past. They feel, that it will be nothing more than a talking-shop, where those Princes or Chiefs, who are yearning to hear the melody of their own voices, will speak with proper intonation or gesture, but from which nothing substantial, nothing good ever will result. The Nizam of Hyderabad, whom all the Indian Mahomedans respect, does not seem to approve of it. Other enlightened Princes, like the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Holkar of Indore are not apparently in its favour. The Maharaja of Mysore, so much respected in Southern India, is also said to be opposed to it. Though certain first class Princes, like the Scindia are in favour of it *at present*, are we quite sure that they will continue to be so when it is a few years older? And who are the Princes who are in favour of it?—It will be found, that they are mostly those who wish to have the pleasure of sitting together with their direct Suzerains as equals there, and thereby improve their status and position.

Unworkable Expedients.

The idea of securing the co-operation of Indian Princes is not a new thing in the history of British India. It was first thought of in 1877, when the Queen of England formally assumed the title of "The Empress of India". An Imperial Privy Council composed of Indian Princes, was then brought into being, to advise the Government of India. But Lord Lytton demolished the new structure on finding out that it served no useful purpose. Lord Curzon thought of doing something of a similar nature, but his project was never materialized. Then Lord Minto projected an "Imperial Advisory Council," where the ruling Chiefs and the territorial magnates of India were to sit together, and debate and deliberate with futile flashes and feverish flippancy. This project also died a premature death, because, it was found that it would be no use to try to bring together men who had nothing in common between them—even in the domain of ignorance,—for, the ruling Chiefs had no knowledge of British India, and the territorial magnates were absolutely out of touch with the people. After that was born the proposal of an "Imperial Council," which was to be composed of a limited number of Princes, for advising the Government of India on questions of an Imperial nature. But the Indian Princes, with their peculiar instincts and traditions, disliked the idea of collective consultation. They informed the Government of India that the idea was not workable, because "free discussion' was only possible among equals, and also because, there were questions of precedence amongst themselves, which would take time to be solved. They also mentioned the fact, that such meetings would cause a great deal of inconvenience to them—the worry of travel and useless expenditure, and also interrupt the work of administration in their own States. So the proposal was dropped. Then came the Great War, and with it a revolution of ideas in the minds of men. Projects which were not even conceived of before, were suddenly given birth to in the world. It was at this time, that the Conference of Indian Princes took place in 1916. This Conference, it is believed in many quarters, was the result of the suggestion of some Princes, who wanted to safe-guard their rights and interests, in view of the political reforms which were contemplated for India then.

Misgivings and Bitter Experience.

The proposed Chamber, as has already been said, does not commend itself to many of the Princes, especially the greater ones. It does not suit their dignity to have the affairs of their own States discussed in public. They do not see its utility, especially when they can approach the Viceroy or the Secretary of State individually,—a right which they have naturally no desire to forego, in order merely to satisfy the aspirations of the smaller Princes,—many of whom, it may be added, are, or were until quite recently, their feudatories. Can you blame them for this desire of

(Continued from page 8.)

*Previous article on the subject appeared on February 24.

TURKEY TO HAVE NO NAVY.

READJUSTMENT OF HER DEBT.

REPARATION FOR GREEKS.

SOME TERMS OF THE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., March 10.

It is understood that under the naval clauses of the Turkish Treaty, Turkey will possess no naval except a few revenue cutters. The financial clauses of the Treaty are likely to follow the lines of the Hungarian. Turkey-in-Europe will be limited to a little beyond Constantinople. This will necessitate the readjustment of the Turkish debt and the former Turkish territories may be required to bear a portion of the burden. One of the first financial charges upon Turkey will be reparation for the Greeks and other sufferers who have been dispossessed of valuable property.

THREE PASHAS IN GERMANY.

ENVER TO PROCEED TO RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 10.

Berlin messages to "The Times" says that Enver Pasha has been in Berlin since Christmas. He intends to proceed to Russia, it is expected, by air, to offer his services to the Soviet to create trouble in Afghanistan. Djamal Pasha is in Berlin Talaat Pasha is also in Germany.

MARASH "MASSACRE."

U. S. REQUESTED TO INVESTIGATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 10.

NEW YORK.—A telegram from Constantinople says that the Chamber has passed a resolution requesting the United States to send a commission to investigate the Marash massacre. It is reported that Salih Pasha, minister of marine, will be named Grand Vizier instead of Marshal Izzet Pasha.

PROTECTION OF ARMENIANS.

FRENCH GOVT'S. "PROMPT" MEASURES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.,
Recd. 11-45 p.m., March 10

Replying in the Commons to Lord Robert Cecil with regard to the protection of the Armenians in Turkey Mr. Lloyd George stated that the French Government had taken prompt measures powerfully to reinforce General Gourand in order to re-establish the position and to prevent further attacks on the Armenians in Cilicia. The French warships had also been sent to Mersina. With regard to Constantinople, indentical instructions for immediate drastic action had been sent to the High Commissioners by the Allies, who were acting in complete accord. It would be inexpedient to reveal the character of instructions until the replies of the Allied representatives had been received.

ADDRESS TO AGA KHAN.

APPRECIATION BY KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

The President and members of the Central Khilafat Committee of India waited upon His Highness the Aga Khan at his residence at Narayan Dabholkar Road, Bombay, last night to present him with an address of welcome on his return to India. Mian Mohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani, President of the Committee, read out the address, to which His Highness replied, asking the Mahomedans of India to subscribe generously to the Khilafat Fund. His Highness' reply will appear in tomorrow's issue.

THE ADDRESS.

The following is the text of the Address:—

To His Highness, Sir Sultan Mohammed Shah Aga Khan, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I.

May it please Your Highness,

We the President and Members of the Central Khilafat Committee of India beg leave to offer you on behalf of the Musalmans of the whole of India our cordial greetings on your return to these shores after a lapse of six eventful years.

We should in the ordinary course have regretted that Your Highness has been for so long absent from our country and that we had been deprived of your valuable advice, statesmanship and guidance, specially at this most critical period in the annals of Islam. But we have indeed been abundantly compensated for the loss by the effect of your presence at the storm-centre of world affairs.

We beg leave to express our grateful appreciation of your wise and faithful representation of Moslem sentiments and aspirations before the Peace Conference, of your able defence of Islamic interests in the British Press, and of your eloquent advocacy of the temporal sovereignty of the Khalifa, Guardianship of the Holy Places of Islam and indeed of all Moslem States and Nations before the responsible Ministers of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The public at large is only aware of your great work which has been brought to their knowledge through the columns of press. It is hardly possible for them to realize, as we do, the nature and extent of the valuable services which you have rendered to the cause of Islam and the Moslems in the Councils of the responsible Statesmen of Europe and America, owing to the high estimation in which you have been held by them.

While therefore expressing our full appreciation of the great work which you have already accomplished, we beg leave to point out that much still remains to be done and that you have arrived in our midst at a moment when we stand in sore need of enlightenment with regard to the Islamic situation as it really exists, and at no time in the history of our people did we more urgently require your guidance and leadership than at the present moment when the fate of the Khilafat hangs in the balance.

Once more, Sir, allow us to convey to you the thanks of a grateful nation which you have so well served and we earnestly pray that you may be long spared to continue your untiring efforts in the cause of Islam.

We have the honour to remain,

Yours most faithfully,

President:—Mian Mohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani.

Vice-Presidents:—Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, and Suleiman Abdul Wahed.

Hon. Secs.:—Mirza Alimahomed Khan, Shaukatali, Badruddin Abdulla Koor, and Ahmed Haji Siddik Khatri.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1920.

SECOND KHILAFAT DAY.

PREPARATIONS FOR OBSERVATION IN PROGRESS.

Mr. Tajuddin wires from Calcutta under date 8th march:—

Preliminary arrangements for observing the second Khilafat day on 19th March are being made at [illegible] places. Decca Muslims and Hindus have [illegible] public meeting under the presidentship [illegible] Nawab Bahadur decided to observe [illegible] day by suspending their business [illegible] very enthusiastically supported [illegible] resolutions. The Lucknow Kh[illegible]mittee is busy with the work. [illegible] bringing about a complete har[illegible]dh. Maulana Azad has returned fro[illegible]a and is devoting his full time to the work. In a telegram from Mhatma Gandhi from Bombay it is said that the appeal for 19th March is in the course of preparation.

Maulana Abulkalam Azad in a signed manifesto issued to the press appeals to Hindus and Musalmans of India to stop the reception of internees and leaders and to devote all their energies for the cause of the Khilafat and Hindu-Muslim unity. The work of 19th March ought to be performed with unity strength and zeal, but it must be peaceful.

Mr. Saytamurti the moving spirit of Madras wires: "A hearty agreement, will arrange meeing, Madras, wish movement success."

Syed Nabialla of Lucknow wires: Hearty co-operation and support.

Doctor Moonjee the C. P. Nationalist leader wires:—

We have full sympathy, wish sucess in your valuable efforts.

"SHALL SUPPORT TILL DEATH."

MR. GANDHIS' MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 10.

The Sub-Committee organising the second Khilafat Day is receiving a number of telegrams and letters supporting the movement.

Mr. Gandhi has wired:—"Have issued manifesto declaring views approving 19th. Shall support till death if movement does not drift in the violence."

Pandit Motilal Nehru has wired:—"Support observance Khilafat Day. Hindus will co-operate."

Mr. Joseph Baptista has wired:—"Assure you fullest sympathy and support. Cannot but condemn any Turkish settlement calculated to wound the religious feeling of so many million Moslems, and Christians and civilisation stand self-condemned if they tolerate, much more, if they perpetuate, such barbarous outrage in this onlightened century."

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN.

BEGUN IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 10.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the last Calcutta Khilafat Conference many Moslem merchants of Calcutta have stopped placing orders for British goods

(Continued on page 10.)

NATIONALISATION.

REVOLUTION OR CONSTITUTIONAL ACTION?

ISSUE BEFORE TRADE UNIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.,
Recd. 11-45 p.m., March 10.

A special Trade Union Congress, which will meet on March 11th will be the most momentous in the history of the Labour movement. It has been called to decide the question as to whether and how Government shall be compelled to adopt Nationalisation of mines. The agenda offers alternative means; first of general strike and secondly, of intensive political propaganda. Hence the Congress will have to decide between revolution and constitutional action. It is noteworthy that at the recent bye-elections at Ashton, Wrekin and Paisley Nationalisation candidates, who stood, were defeated. The opinion is expressed that the Congress will be fairly evenly divided, but that there will be a small majority against striking, although it is certain that the miners vote 700,000 strong, will be given solidly in favour of Direct Action.

LORD MILNER ON HIS MISSION.

ENABLED TO FORM TRUE OPINION!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.,
Recd. 11-45 p.m., March 10.

Cairo.—Lord Milner, in an interview with Reuter's representative, said that while the boycott of the mission was disappointing, information as regards the situation had been collected and studied and all classes and nationalities had been heard, thus enabling Britain to form a true opinion of the complex problem. He was flying to Palestine on March 6th.

HOLLAND AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

FIRST CHAMBER ADOPTS THE BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., March 10.

THE HAGUE.—The First Chamber of the States General on February 31st adopted the Bill for Holland's adherence to the League of Nations, which the Second Chamber had already adopted.

GOLD COIN CASE.

APPEAL AGAINST JUDGMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., March 10.

The defendants in the gold coin case have appealed against the judgment.

COMBATING CABLE DELAYS.

TWO NEW CABLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 10.

Interviewed with reference to the cable delays, a representative of the Eastern Telegraph Company stated that two new cables had been laid connecting England and Gibralter and Malta and Alexandria respectively. He anticipated that the new cable from Aden to Bombay would be completed in May and would be in working order before the monsoon broke.

HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF BRITAIN.

JOE BECKETT BEATS DICK SMITH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., March 10.

At the Albert Hall this evening in a twenty-round contest for the Heavy-weight Championship of Britain, Joe Beckett (holder) beat Dick Smith in the fifth round.

LONDON, March, 6.
Recd. 1.30 a.m., March, 11.

In the Heavy Weight Championship contest at Albert Hall, Beckett was always stronger and had better of matters throughout. In the fourth round he drove Smith to the ropes and knocked him down for a count of nine with the right to jaw. In the next round Beckett finished the fight with the left hook to jaw.

LUNCHEON TO CREW OF OLD CARTHUSIAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., March 10.

Members of Parliament, Col. Seely and Mr. Clement-Edwards to-day gave a luncheon in the House to the crew of the aeroplane, Old Carthusian, which is going to fly from Britain to India. Several other members of Parliament were present.

ECONOMIC EQUILIBRIUM

HOW TO EFFECT IT?

ALLIES' DECLARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 1-45 a.m. March 11.

The declaration on the economic conditions of the world approved by the Supreme Council on March 8th states that the Council after carefully surveying all the aspects of vitally urgent problems has agreed upon the following recommendations with a view to the amelioration of the present economic difficulties of Europe.

First.—It is of paramount importance that the Peace conditions should be completely restored as early as possible throughout the world. In order to achieve this object, it is desirable; (a) that peace and normal economic relations should be re-established as soon as possible throughout Eastern Europe; (B) that armies should everywhere be reduced to peace footing, that armaments should be limited to the lowest possible figure compatible with national security and that the League of Nations should be invited to consider as soon as possible proposals on the subject; and (C) the States created or enlarged as a result of war should immediately re-establish full friendly co-operation and arrange for unrestricted inter-change of commodities in order that essential unity of the European economic life shall not be impaired by erection of artificial economic barriers.

RESUMPTION OF INDUSTRY.

Secondly:—Not only the Government of each country but all the producers should immediately attend to the execution of all measures, contributing to the full resumption of peaceful industry, encouragement of better output by workers, improvement of machinery and means of transportation and removal of disturbing features such as profiteering.

Thirdly:—Each Government should immediately consider the means of urging upon all its nationals the vital necessity of suppressing extravagance and reducing expenditure in order to bridge the gap which must exist for some years between the demand for and supply of essential commodities.

CREDIT AND CURRENCY.

Fourthly:—It is essential to take early steps to secure deflation of credit and currency; (A) by reduction of recurrent Government expenditure within the limits of revenue; (B) by imposition of additional taxation necessary for this purpose; (C) by funding short term obligations by loans subscribed out of the savings of people; (D) by immediate limitation and gradual curtailment of the note circulation.

PROVISION OF RAW MATERIALS.

Fifthly:—Provision of raw materials being essential to the restoration of industry, means should be found whereby the countries at present unable to purchase in the world markets can obtain commercial credits. It will be possible to achieve this when the countries have made reforms previously indicated.

CO-OPERATION AMONG ALLIES.

Sixthly:—The Conference recognises the necessity for continued co-operation among the Allies and the removal of obstacles to easy the interchange of essential commodities. The Allies will continue to consult together with regard to the provision and distribution of necessary raw materials and foodstuffs with a view to early restoration of the normal conditions.

RESTORATION OF DEVASTATED REGIONS.

Seventhly:—The Conference has paid careful attention to the case of the devastated regions, especially north of France. The restoration of these regions is of primary importance for re-establishment of economic equilibrium in Europe and resumption of normal trade conditions. Evidently the large sums required for this purpose cannot be provided out of the current revenue, nor can the work of restoration be postponed until reparation from Germany has been received. Therefore, the Conference recognises that the capital sums required for this restoration may be properly raised by market loans in anticipation of reparation payments provided for by the Peace Treaty and restrictions which they desire to see placed on the new borrowing do not apply to loans and credits to meet this abnormal capital expenditure.

Eighthly.—The Conference is agreed that it is desirable in the interest of both, Germany and her creditors, that the total reparation to be paid by her should be fixed soon and it agrees to the extension of a period of four months from the signature of the Treaty, in which Germany shall be entitled to make proposals on the subject. The question of allowing Germany to raise a foreign loan will be referred to the Reparations Commission.

PORTUGUESE RLY. STRIKERS.

DEMANDS GRANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 10.

MADRID.—A telegram from Vigo says that the demands of the Portuguese railway strikers have been granted and Railway Traffic has been restored. The postal services have also been resumed.

THE LABOUR PARTY.

"ACTUATED BY NARROWEST CLASS PREJUDICES."

WHAT MR. SAMARTH SAYS.

The Western India National Liberal Association gave an entertainment at the Taj Mahal Hotel, to Mr. N. M. Samarth, Secretary, and member of the Moderate Deputation to England, who has now returned to this country. There was a large gathering of members of the Association. Sir N. G. Chandavarker, who welcomed the guest of the evening, paid a warm tribute to the services Mr. Samarth had rendered to this country, and his party by his arduous work in connection with the Reform Scheme. He had been in close touch with many influential people, and had been one of the factors in enabling that Scheme to pass through the Houses of Parliament. He had also been instrumental in appointing the Committee to work for India.

MR. SAMARATH'S REPLY.

Mr. Samarth, in replying, said that he had to contend with two kinds of opposing influences in London—one the Indo-British Association and the other, the Congress Deputation. He had been successful in influencing a paper which formerly was antagonistic to their views and interests. Greatest services to the cause of reform had been rendered by the Maharaja of Bikanir and H.H. the Aga Khan, and he gave a hearty tribute to Mr. Montagu. The attitude of the Congress Deputation towards diarchy was of the greatest service to Lord Sydenham in his attacks on the Scheme. With a view to getting complete provincial autonomy the Congress people attacked diarchy as impracticable, and the question before Mr. Montagu was how to form the Bill? He had, by interviewing and writing to many people of influence, to bring them round to accept the Scheme as laid down in the Joint Report.

WHAT LABOUR PARTY IS TO INDIA.

Mr. Samarth, continuing, said not a single member of the Labour Party had by means of amendment in the Commons supported the demands of the Congress Deputation. He warned Indians not to put their faith in the Labour Party who were actuated by the narrowest class prejudices. If they came into power and if their interests came into conflict with those of India, they would not have the least hesitation in throwing off the latter. By allying with the Labour Party, the Congress Party were making enemies of both the Liberal and Conservative parties. Mr. Samarth praised the services of the many officials of the India Office who had done great service in the passing of the Bill. He strongly repudiated the suggestion that the Moderate Party had not done anything for the sufferings of the Punjab. They had waited in deputation on Mr. Montagu, but he did not wish to tell them what had passed between them. The Deputation had also passed a resolution condemning the Martial Law tribunal sentences on Lala Harkishenlal and others, and had forwarded it to the people concerned. They had also done many great services to this country which he would recount on another occasion.

JAILS COMMITTEE IN BOMBAY.

The Indian Jails Committee which is composed of Sir Alexander G. Cardew, (Chairman) and Mr. Mitchell, I.M.S., Khan Bahadur Khalif Hamid Hussein, Sir Walter Buchanan, I.M.S., Col. J. Jackson, Sir James DuBoulay and H. H. the Rajah of Pudakotah, arrived in Bombay on Sunday, the 7th instant. On Monday the Committee inspected the House of Correction, His Majesty's Common prison the Salvation Army Home and the David Sassoon Reformatory; and on Tuesday it met at the Royal Science Institute for recording evidences of Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Secretary, Social Service League, Mr. H. P. Mody, Hon. Secretary, Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Col. A. R. Blowers, Secretary, the Salvation Army and Sirdar S. V. Natu. On Wednesday the Committee met again at the same place as on the previous day when Messrs. C. N. Hall, J. H. Kothari (of Karachi) and Lieut.-Col. F. O. N. Nell were examined.

BRITISH AND FRENCH GOLD.

70 MILLIONS TO BE SHIPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 10.

A telegram from Washington says it is anticipated that the plans providing for the shipment of British and French Gold valued at 70 millions sterling to the United States will be officially announced immediately. Consequently, exchanges advanced sharply and closed at three point seventy, being an advance of over thirteen cents in the past twenty-four hours.

THE SILVER QUEEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 10.

Bulawayo.—The Silver Queen arrived here safely, but crashed after leaving the machine being wrecked some miles from the aerodrome. The pilots. Van Ryneveld and Brand, were slightly injured.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, March 6th.—The Cotton Control Board is allocating surplus funds of a million sterling for the relief of war hardships among the operatives and to finance trade research work.

Tokio.—The strike of 13,000 iron workers at Yawata in the province of Kyushu which was settled on February 11th, broke out again on February 24th and has been accompanied by violent rioting.

EDUCATION AND SANITATION.

MORE INDIANS FOR MEDICAL SERVICE.

BUDGET DISCUSSION IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 9.

At the third stage of the discussion on the Budget in the Imperial Legislative Council to-day, in introducing the heads for Education and Sanitation, Mr. Shafi referred to the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, which were being given effect to and which would mean heavy expenditure, particularly in the scheme of the severance of intermediate education from University education. He announced that schemes were afoot for the establishment of unitary universities in Lucknow, Allahabad, Aligarh, Rangoon and Nagpur. Referring to the Indianisation of the Educational Service he announced that the Government proposal that 50 per cent. of the services should be Indianised had been approved and 25 Indians had already been appointed. Similarly, great improvements have been made in the Subordinate Educational Services and the lot of the teachers was also improved. He deplored the insufficiency of teachers and spoke of the scheme for the expansion of the training of elementary school teachers and also technological, commercial and agricultural education, for which a recurring grant of Rs. 30 lakhs had been made. Altogether, 214 lakhs were granted annually by the Imperial Government for education, while the revised estimates for 1919-20 had been exceeded by 34 lakhs.

INCREASE IN GIRL STUDENTS.

Turning to the number of pupils in the schools, Mr. Shafi said there had been an increase in the number of school-going girls by over 48,000 with little corresponding improvement in the number of school-going boys. This was accounted for by the conditions of war, famine and influenza and the disproportion between the high increase in the amount spent on boys' schools and the small increase in the number of boys taught was chiefly due to the prevailing high prices. He then referred to the undertaking to educate soldiers' children for which the Silver Wedding Purse Fund would be sufficient.

Concluding, he dwelt on the influenza epidemic and the preventive measures that were being already taken against it. The stocks of anti-influenza vaccine had been increased and distributed at a low price throughout India. He also mentioned the precautionary measures taken against yellow fever and the work put through regarding the reorganisation of the Bacteriological and Sanitary services. Proposals were under consideration, but the scheme would not mean a large increase in the Headquarters staff and would be capable of doing practical work throughout India. The amelioration of the conditions of pilgrims had received the Government's attention and steps were being taken to improve the water supply at Puri and satisfactory arrangements were also made to give facilities to pilgrims to Mecca and Medina and the medical quarantine inspection had been improved. He paid a tribute to the staff of the Research Institute of Kasauli and recorded the progress made with regard to local self-government. In conclusion, he announced that schemes in connection with the housing problem in Bombay were on the anvil and hoped that the results would not be disappointing. Among the minor matters he mentioned the organisation of libraries, record offices and the appointment of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

After Mr. Shafi's speech, Mr. Sharp laid on the table the report on Indian education and the statement of the main features of the year.

SURGEON-GENERAL EDWARDS.

Surgeon-General Edwards, in the course of his speech giving an account of the activities of the Medical Department, said the military operations on the Frontier and the necessity for maintaining garrisons in Mesopotamia and Egypt demanded the continued employment of staff at the Research and Pasteur institutes and absorbed much of the energy and time of the department. The civil demand which was quite a new and noteworthy development, was also satisfactorily met. In 1918, 7,000 doses and in 1919 a quarter million doses of cholera-vaccine were issued. Active steps were taken by the Government of India to advise the Provincial Governments as to the prophylactic and remedial measures to be taken in case of an outbreak of epidemics. Arrangements were made in the Research Institute bacteriological laboratories to manufacture anti-influenza vaccine. He complained that there were not sufficient officers available for investigating into the influenza question. Major-General Edwards then gave a detailed account of the investigations into the various diseases and the steps taken to combat them and said efficient application of the limited knowledge at their disposal was capable of saving a vast number of lives. Such application was unquestionably the function of local authorities, but they required help from the Central Government, who must be vitally interested in the efficiency of this work of prevention of avoidable diseases. It was the duty of the Central Government to foster and even inaugurate measures for educating the introduction of infection from other countries and limit its spread from province to province.

As regards the Medical Committee al-

(Continued on page 10.)

CHILDREN'S WELFARE

EXHIBITION AND FETE.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL DAY.

That the public interest in the Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete continues unabated is evidenced by the large crowds that were again seen yesterday. The attendance was large in the afternoon, and it grew much bigger as the evening progressed the building and the extensive grounds of the Prince of Wales Museum presenting a crowded and very animated appearance. That the people who went there yesterday were not bent merely on pleasure and had come not with the exclusive idea of patronising the "side shows," was clear from the very large attendance at the Educational and Medical sections of the Exhibition, where they were seen busy inspecting the various exhibits and attending to the lectures. Especially the Educational section, which is under the supervision of Professor C. J. Sisson, assisted by Mr. Hammond, continues to draw a large number of visitors, and the combined instruction and amusement which it is giving to the public appears to be very much appreciated. Yesterday in this section, the pupils of St. Columbia High School staged Kalidas' well-known drama, "Shankuntala," which was arranged by Miss Shirras and Miss Lorimer and was much appreciated by the public. Another very enjoyable programme has been arranged for to-day, when "Shakuntala" will be repeated, and a highly entertaining cinema programme, arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Hague, will be presented.

THE "BABY SHOW."

Dr. Miss Dadabhoy, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Banaji and other ladies, who are looking after the "Baby Show," deserve to be congratulated on the increasing success which this "show" continues to meet with. Yesterday it was the turn of Hindu babies to be judged and a large number of them were entered for the competition, of which the results were declared as follow:—

Class I (Babies 1 to 6 months old)—1 Baby Cursondas Bhagwandas (Walkeshwar); 2 Baby Anant Nadgir (Girgaum Back Road); 3 Baby Shantabai (Anantwadi).

Class II (Babies 6 months to 1 year old) 1 Baby Vimala Vinayakrao (Kalbadevi); 2 Baby Kusun (Lamington Road); 3 Baby Promodini (Girgaum).

Class II (Babies 1 to 3 years old)—1Baby Ramdas (Colaba); 2 Baby Wagle (Khetwadi Main Road); and Baby Turkhud (Kakadwadi); 3 Baby Dharamsey (Walkeshwar Road); Baby Sumati (Thakoredwar); Baby Madhukar V. Rai (Kalbadevi); Baby Motibai (Bhuleshwar); and Baby Panalabai (Chukla.)

Lady Hepper has given five prizes of Rs. 10 each, and Dr. D'Monte has given Rs. 100 to be distributed among babies of the Bombay East Indian community and failing that community, to be awarded to babies of any other community the Committee decides. The latter competition will be held on Friday. The lectures given in the Maternity section by Dr. Miss Turkhud are well attended, the slides, especially prepared by Mr. D. C. Gazdar of Kalbadevi, showing babies, healthy, sick, deformed and so on, and the best methods of rearing them, helping to add to the success of the lectures.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

DAILY PROGRAMME.

MATERNITY SECTION.

4-30 p.m.—Baby Show. Mohammedan Babies.

IN THE GROUNDS.

5-30 to 8 p.m.—The G. I. P. Ry. Band and the K. O. S. B. Pipe Band.

9 to 12 p.m.—The G. I. P. Ry. Band.

10 p.m.—Highland Dancing

IN THE DANCE HALL.

5 to 5-30 p.m.—Montessori Class.

6 to 8-30 p.m. & 9-30 to 12 p.m. Dancing.

IN THE PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

5 to 6 p.m.—Play. Scenes from "Shakuntala" St. Columba High School. Arranged by Miss Lorimer.

6 to 7 p.m.—Cinema. Arranged by Mrs. and Mr. Hague.

7-15 to 7-45 p.m.—Lecture by Dr. J. J. Modi on "Diseases of Teeth in Children."

7-50 to 8-30.—Magic Lantern Demonstration by Dr. L. L. Joshi on "The Milk Problem in India and the Common Pollutions of Milk."

IN THE VARIETY THEATRE.

6-30 p.m.—The Duograph Cinema.

9-30 p.m.—Grand Variety Concert and "Where The Jhelum Flows," (A Kashmiri Love Lyric) produced by Mr. A. H. Chilton.

"FAULTY HOUSING IN BOMBAY."

MR. TURNER'S SPEECH.

On the conclusion of Dr. Sandilands' lecture on Tuesday Mr E G Turner, Chairman of the Improvement Trust, gave a magic lantern lecture on "Faulty Housing in Bombay."

Mr. Turner said when the Portuguese took over the island it was described by a Portuguese official as the "Island of Good Life"; but for the first forty or fifty years after it had been taken over by the British it had an extremely undesirable reputation for unhealthiness. Constant references were made in reports of officials to the pestiferous vapours that arose especially before and after the monsoon. The Rev. John Ovington wrote in 1676 that "the age of men was two monsoons and the native population suffered much owing to fever and plague. What was the reason of this change? It was now considered that the cause of this extreme unhealthiness at that time was due to the gradual silting up of the drowned lands, thereby causing water to stagnate and contaminate the air and also creating large breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other insects to breed and disseminate malaria. Some measures were taken to keep out water and by the middle of the eighteenth century Grose described Bombay as a tolerably healthy place. The population in 1661 was estimated at 10,000 and in 1716 at 15,000, so that there was plenty of room on the island and there was no evidence that there was not sufficient building area for spacious premises. Mr. Turner here showed some slides of Old Bombay. One of these was Grose's map of the Bombay Fort in 1750; and another, the French plan of Bombay, found at Pondicherry, probably prepared in view of the hostilities which broke out between the English and the French in the eighteenth century. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, the lecturer continued, they had definite evidence of measures having been taken to prevent overcrowding and providing for building areas. Their distinguished Governor, Mr. Hornby, was very active during his regime and orders were given to place the native town to the north of the Fort and all landowners in the Fort were ordered to let their carts for house-building. With this movement of the population northwards began the erection of houses on that area, mostly reclaimed from the sea, which was now the most crowded area in Bombay. These measures were apparently due to the growing unhealthiness and overcrowding in the Fort, where the bulk of the population then lived. The mortality about that time reached the high figure of 500 a month, considering the then population. In 1804 the mortality reached the high figure of 26,000 a year, but that was partially due to a famine, which brought crowds of stricken immigrants into the island.

HOUSING NOT HELPED.

This stream of immigrants, however, did not help the housing question, and unfortunately in some ways, or perhaps fortunately in others, there was a large conflagration in the Fort about that time, and very many houses were burnt down. This naturally accelerated the building of houses outside the Fort and owing to the urgency of accommodation it was probable that they were erected hurriedly and the necessary control could not be exercised in their erection, so that crowding and ill-constructed houses inevitably arose. In 1812 a regulation was passed empowering the Justices to make structural improvements in the streets, which must have resulted in some good, for in 1825 Captain Seely wrote that "the climate of Bombay was preferable to most parts of India and invalids came to enjoy refreshing seabreeze, which from "its healthful effects was called doctor." Matters seemed to have proceeded smoothly until the great influx of labourers brought in by the great rise in the cotton industry, occasioned by the American Civil War of the 'sixties. Fortunately they then had a very able Governor in Sir Bartle Frere, who took energetic steps to cope with the situation, and great improvements were effected, namely, in the direction of pulling down the Fort walls, filling in the insanitary moats and reclaiming areas from the sea. Owing to the abundance of prosperity there was then, as now, innumerable companies were formed and several schemes of reclamation taken up. Mr. Turner here showed some slides to give an idea as to what Bombay was like in those days, only about sixty years ago. They included the Town Hall, the new Mint, the Apollo Gate, the Church Gate, the Maidan, the Cathedral, the Back Bay Reclamation in progress near Chowpatty, and the old foreshore which was roughly the line of the present Queen's Road. The Company went into liquidation and over 200 acres washed away by storm. Still many acres were left, which were now occupied by gymkhana grounds."

MODERN BOMBAY.

Coming, to the modern Bombay, Mr. Turner referred to the situation created by the advent of the plague and the consequent creation of the Improvement Trust, and to the improvement schemes of the Trust.

Concluding, Mr. Turner said the slides he had shown, served in some measure to illustrate the growth of Bombay from the period of the first British settlement. They showed that there were at least two periods of energetic action in regard to the extension of housing, namely, the end of the eighteenth century, and also in the great fire of 1803, and in the 'sixties of the last century during the period of the American war, when the cotton industry increased so enormously and many fortunes were made. He suggested that they were now passing through a third period of great prosperity due mostly to the great world war, and that the important question of housing again was demanding urgent attention. They were therefore fortunate in having at the helm their present Governor, Sir George Lloyd, who like his distinguished predecessors—Governors Horn by and Sir Bartle Frere—was so energetically and whole-heartedly working to solve the great and pressing problem of housing. They were, however, more fortunate now than in the times of Governors Hornby and Sir Bartle Frere, in having a lady like H. E. Lady Lloyd to direct their activities in the most important and hitherto somewhat neglected work of maternal and child welfare.

CHILDRENS' WELFARE EXHIBITION.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to insert these few lines in your esteemed paper.

For the last three days the Prince of Wales Museum is well utilised by the Children's Welfare Exhibition and surely will be a good support towards her Excellency Lady Lloyd's project.

The Exhibition Committee has taken good care, to introduce, besides the various enchanting side-shows, the Medical (Major Liston's) Health Department sections and a special department for females only, which are all very instructive.

The ultimate object of all this is to improve the terrible infant mortality raging in Bombay and we all know that greatest percentage of it is found amongst the poor classes; and lack of nursing and want of education among these mothers are advanced as main causes. Hence it is essential that something must be done for these illiterate mothers.

At the present Exhibition fortunately, there is convenience to show them practically what havocs are caused by their unclean habits, by their delay in vaccination, by their delay in securing treatment for other ailments from the near hospitals, by their keeping eatables open in the kitchen and flies infecting them. If they are well impressed by the Exhibitors that they have not to undergo any extra expenses if they improve in these matters, and that in neglecting them they themselves are the causes of losing their little darlings, the road for future progress will be made very much easier.

For this, the Exhibition Committee might keep the Exhibition free for all the women of the poor classes (no males) for a day or two, and request the male and female exhibitors to be present in greater numbers on those days with all the members of the respective committees present.

Inviting earnest attention of the Exhibition Committee on the matter,—Yours, etc.,

GULAMALLY CHANDOOBHOY,
L. M. & S.

Khadek, Bombay, March 10.

HANDLEY PAGE FLIGHTS FOR VISITORS.

The Handley Page Aeroplane Company, have generously placed at the disposal of the Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete a gift of three separate Handley Page flights over Bombay. Seats for 14 passengers are available for each separate flight. It has been decided to raffle tickets for these three flights. 100 tickets will be sold for each flight. Thus for every purchaser of tickets there are 14 chances in 100 of securing a seat in the famous Handley Page Aeroplane.

The flight will start from the Aerodrome at Juhu as follows:—

1st flight on Monday 8th March at 10 a. m.

2nd flight on Monday 15th March at 10-45 a. m.

3rd flight on a date to be announced shortly.

The tickets in this unique raffle will be sold at the Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete Office, Prince of Wales' Museum, to the first applicants, strictly in rotation, so that immediate application on the part of those who wish to avail themselves of this unusual opportunity is most desirable. The winners will be notified that they have drawn seats and their names will be published in the Press. The price of tickets in this unique raffle is Rs. 10 each.

THE "DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN."

The beautiful series of Tableaux by Mrs. Curtis was to have been staged each evening during the Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, with the exception of Thursday evening the 11th instant. This production has however proved a most distinguished popular success, and large numbers of requests for its performance on Thursday also having been received, Mrs. Curtis and her fellow performers have agreed to stage this evening also as well as each other evening of the week, the "Dance of Olden Times," the "Dream of Fair Women" and the "Courting of Columbine."

REVIVAL OF GERMANY.

NOT EXPENSE OF REPARATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 6.
Recd. 1.30 a.m., March, 11.

Paris.—In the course of cordial conversations Signor Nitti informed M. Millerand that he did not propose to organise a revival of Germany at the expense of reparations due to the Allies, especially France. He was in favour of placing Germany in a position to resume work to enable her to meet her debts to the Allies.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY OF GERMANY.

WILL POWERS GIVE A LOAN?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS March, 8.
Recd. 1.30 a.m., March, 11.

The Havas Agency says that various different views have recently been given concerning attitude of the Powers regarding the economic recovery of Germany, which will probably take the form of allowing a German loan. The "New York Herald" gives the French view, saying:—All the interest of the question for France lies in the manner in which the loan can be guaranteed. France, a privileged creditor for devasted territories, cannot admit that it should be the deteriment of the reparation due to her. Reparation must retain priority over the loan and it is for Germany to find distinct guarantee. German prosperity cannot be re-established to the deteriment of the claims of the creditors.

The prohibition on the importation into India of dyestuffs, which was imposed last from the 13th instant.

The O. S. K. steamer "Burma Maru" and "Ganges Maru" (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 5th instant.

EDUCATION AND SANITATION.

(Continued from page 9.)

luded to in the Education Member's speech, and which had met within the last few months and whose recommendations were now under consideration, if circumstances permitted the Government of India would take steps towards coping with the epidemics with a view to limiting their spread, eradication and lastly, prevention. The Committee met in Calcutta to consider the question of Port quarantine, with special references to the possible importation of yellow fever. Its resolutions were of far-reaching importance to the world at large.

CENTRAL MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

Proceeding, Major-General Edwards said education in medical colleges and schools was under his consideration. It was very important in this connection that due consideration should be given to the selection of specialised personnel. He announced Professor Startling was arriving from England to advise the Government of India with regard to the founding of a Central Medical Research Institute. He would visit Bombay, Poona, Bangalore, Calcutta Delhi and Kasauli. He will be accompanied by Col. Grig of the Indian Medical Service, who had just completed a tour of the world.

MORE INDIANS IN SERVICE.

The speaker, in conclusion, referred to the Indian Medical Service, which until recent years did not contain more than 7 per cent. of Indians. The Secretary of State decided not long ago that one-third of the new recruits should be Indians and the latest private information was that this number might still further be increased. More than this there was a proposal that in order to facilitate the entry of Indians, scholarships should be given to or nominations should be made of the most promising Indian students who wished to enter the Service. In the former case, they would proceed to England to complete their curriculum and then compete for the Indian Medical Service. In the latter case, they would proceed to England for a further course of instruction only. Indians should no longer regard this Service as one in which they had no interest. For the first time India was beginning to control her destinies. It was at such a crisis in the history of the nation that they may look for the birth of great men in the highest sense of the word. He earnestly desired that the Indians should come to the forefront in the medical and scientific world. The Indian Medical Service had been a great asset to India in the past and attracted the best intellect from the British medical schools. Let it now attract the best from the schools of India.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 10.

At a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held to-day Sir George Lowndes presiding, discussion on the third stage of the financial statement was continued.

COMMEREE INDUSTRY.

Sir George Barnes introduced the heads under the Commerce and Industry Department. He said the surplus under Posts and Telegraphs was 384400 and the reduction in the surplus was largely due to the increases which have been given to the staff. They were still short of skilled men and material. A considerable number of officers have been lent out for service on the North Western Frontier, while the supply of stores from abroad had not kept pace with the high requirements of the Posts and Telegrph Department which were necessarily abnormal. After years, strictest attempts were being made to manufacture telegraph material as quickly as possible in the departmental workshop at Alipore and orders were also placed with firms in India. The inland telegraph rate had to be increased but as soon as it became possible there was every intention of reducing the telegraph rates. As soo as they could get materials such is copper wire etc., there would be a great field for long distance telephones. The Delhi-Lahore trunk telephone has been extended to Rawalpindi-Peshawar. A new line has been erected between Lucknow and Allahabad and two trunk lines between Bombay and Poona with the object of further increasing the means of communication and the development of wireless telegraphy on commercial basis has been seriously taken in hand, a special branch with a Director in charge being organised for wireless work. Experts had already arrived from England to study special conditions of India. The Government realised the importance of reduction in the foreign rate and from 1st March the rate to Europe had been reduced to Re. 1 from Rupee 1/4 per word. This was due to the rise in the Exchange and article 27 of the international telegraph convention. The rate of Re. 1 will be again revised. The increase to the subordinate staff involved an annual recurring cost of 20 lakhs and a Committee was now sitting to further consider the question of increase.

MAILS BY AVIATION.

Continuing Sir George Barnes said he was inclinded to view that as far as carrying of mails by aviation was concerned it would probably be unremunerative until they had a through connection by air with the United Kingdom. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs had been made under scientific and miscellaenous sections for the development of civil aviation. They were at present carrying a survey of primary air routes between the important commercial centres and taking steps to establish permanent Government aerodomes at Calcutta and Rangoon and other centres no doubt would follow.

Turning to the Excise department, Sir George Barnes said the receipts showed an increase due to the result of higher wages earned by the labouring population and speculative biddings at auction sales. With regard to customs their import duties for 1917-18 brought 12 crores and 1918-19 half crore more. The budget estimate for 1920-21 was 16 1/4 crores. The progressive rise in import and export duties was due to the great increase in prices and the present estimate of export duties was swollen by the expected revenue from the export duty on hides and skins. The control of stationary and printing would in the future rest with the new board of Industries and Munitions and as in the case of other departments they were faced with growig expenditure in increased pay to the staff and the temporary allowances which were given to the lower-paid employees have been increased. The problems to which supplies of salt during the war had given rise to had been of anxious and difficult nature and they were throughout faced with deficiency of supplies of imported salt. To meet this every possible effort had been made to stimulate local production at the Khewra mines at Sabhar and elsewhere. Those efforts had never been relaxed and India was now in a greater mesure self-supporting than she was before the war. The output of salt during the four years from 1915-16 to 1918 rose from 361 to 560 lakhs of maunds and imports from the year 1914 to 1919 began to decrease from 562 to 481 thousand. The output up to the 31st January was 91 lakhs and another 20 lakhs might be expected during February and March. The work of the department had been exceptionally heavy and difficult during the last few years and now that he was handing over charge of the department to Sir Thomas Holland he wished to give ungrudging praise to the way in which all the ranks from Commissioner downwards had laboured, sometimes at sacrifice of health to meet their responsibilities.

Before asking Sir Arthur Anderson to introduce the heads relating to Railways Sir George Barnes reminded the Council that when they meet in Simla they would no longer count among them Sir Arthur Anderson and Mr. Ley. Sir Arthur Anderson, he was sorry to say, was leaving India for good. The Railway Board would be poorer by his departure and he Sir George Barnes would lose a steady and wise adviser. Mr. Ley and himself had worked together the whole time he had been in India and it was due to his industry, skill and good counsel that they came through the troubled waters of last few years. Sir Arthur Anderson then introduced the head relating to Railways.

(Message Incomple.)

TURKEY TO HAVE NO NAVY.

(Continued from page 9.)

with agents and convassers. They told the convassers of British piece-goods that until the Khilafat question is decided they could not expect orders from them.

The Khilafat Committee here has decided to start a regular campaign of the boycott movement and to open Swadeshi stores in the muffasil.

"DON'T ACT IN BLIND IGNORANCE."

MUSLIM'S APPEAL TO PRELATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 10.

Maulana Abdul Bari and Mr. Kidwai have addressed the following cable to the Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali, Mr. Mahomedali and Mr. Ispahani in London:—"Inform Archbishops their action is exciting most dangerous religious Moslem feelings and compelling accepting their challenge for martyrdom. It is becoming impossible to restrain immense popular excitement. They should not act in blind ignorance. Crusade declaration can have only one reply. Cable to pacify before the 19th. Delegations interview with Mr. Fisher hopeful. Accept Mr. Montagu's formula. Countries Moslem before war, should remain under Moslem Government and Khilafat."

BREACH OF SOLEMN PLEDGES.

PATNA CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, March, 8.

A meeting of Hindus and Mussalmans was held when resolutions were passed expressing indignation at the breach of solemn pledges as evidenced by the British occupation of the Holy places and warning Government of disastrous consequences of dismantling Turkey and expressing satisfaction at Hindu co-operation at the hour of distress, of Mussalmans. A local Khilafat committee has been formed with Mr. Hassan Imam as president.

LIGHT ON TURKEY.

A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES.

The much maligned Turkey is much ahead of India in some respects.

Some years back, the Sultan's Government made education free and thus placed it within the reach of the humblest among the citizens. The Sultan, of whose autocracy and intolerance so much has been said has already conferred liberty of writing on his people. There is no Sword of Damocles like the Indian Press Act hanging over Editors in Turkey. The "New Hazell Annual" states that in Turkey the press is free.

According to Whittaker [illegible] of India per head of population is [illegible] 18 shillings while that of Turkey is [illegible] than two pounds and 16 shillings.

The revenue of India p[illegible] population is 5 shillings while [illegible]rkey is £1-11.

A few other facts may [illegible] regarding the legal recognition of [illegible] freedom. Turkey is not a persecut[illegible] of other faiths. On the contrary, as is stated in "Hazell" the State protects the free exercise of all faiths known in the Empire and maintains the religious privileges given to the different communities.

The Sultan's Government maintains a Government Agricultural Bank, with a capital of £2,629,600 which advances money to farmers on the security of real properly.

The liberty of the individual Ottoman is inviolable and all Ottomans are equal before the Law.

U.S. AND PEACE CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT WILSON NOT WITHDRAWING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 6.
Recd. 1.30 a.m., March, 11.

The "Times" believes that President Wilson's latest Note on the Adriatic does not show any tendency on the part of the United States to withdraw from the work of the Peace Conference. President Wilson, moreover, does not reject the Allied suggestion that the President should co-operate in promoting a direct agreement between Italy and Jugoslavs.

Official and Persona

Lord and Lady Inchcape who have been in Calcutta since the beginning of this month will leave Calcutta for Bombay on the 18th instant *en route* for England by the steamer leaving on the 20th instant.

Mr. Gandhi writes in the "Navjivan" that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has accepted the invitation to attend the Gujerat Literary Conference to be held in April at Ahmedabad.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended the "Jhelum River Party" Performance at the Exhibition on Wednesday evening.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd attended the Bombay Fine Art Exhibition and Conversazione at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening and afterwards "The Dream of Fair Women" at the Exhibition.

Lord Hunter left Delhi on Wednesday *en route* for England.

Shrimant Rani Saheb of Jath gave birth to a son on Saturday morning, the 6th instant.

INDIAN STATES.

(Continued on page 10.)

theirs to maintain whatever little dignity is left to them? Were not some of them addressed as "Your Royal Highness" and "Your Majesty" by the British Officers in the eighteenth century?—thus placing them on the same level as many of the German Princes of the pre-war period. The Nizam of Hyderabad is the "Faithful Ally" of the King-Emperor. The Gaekwar of Baroda is also an "Ally"—for without his active help, the British Power would not have been finally established in the Bombay Presidency. There are many of these greater Princes, who, it must be confessed, see in this proposed "Chamber," a means by which their Sovereign rights might be jeopardised, an instrument by which they might be degraded further. Are they not a little justified in being cautious, especially when we take into consideration the fact, that the history of their immediate predecessors is not such as to hearten them, to make them expect nothing but goodness and fairness from the British Government? How the British Government treated the Indian Princes in former times will be seen from the following paragraph selected from the "Private Journal" of Lord Hastings:

"In our Treaties with them, we recognised them as independent Sovereigns. Then we send a Resident to their Courts. Instead of acting in the character of an Ambassador he assumes the function of a director, interferes in all their private concerns, countenances refractory subjects against them; and makes the most ostentatious exhibitions of the exercise of the authority. To secure to himself the support of our Government, he urges some interest, which under the colour thrown upon it by him, is strenuously taken up by our Council, and the Government identifies itself with the Resident—not only on the single point, but on the whole tenor of his conduct. In nothing do we violate the feelings of the Native Princes, so much as in the decision which we claim the privilege of pronouncing with regard to the successions to the Musnad." Since then, though Queen Victoria gave a solemn pledge to them to observe scrupulously all the treaties and engagements made with them by the East India Company, the policy of the British Government in India has not unfortunately been always fair to them. Though the policy of annexation has not continued, there has been during the last sixty years an interpretation of words in the treaties concluded with them, which was not justified on either historical or moral grounds.

Not Representative.

Now that a "New Era" is supposed to have dawned upon the world,—an Era of hope and generosity and the spirit of co-operation, why should Great Britain not give heart and hope to Indian Princes? They helped her, true to their promise as Allies during the Sepoys' Mutiny of 1857. And during the War, which is just over, although they were not bound to help her anywhere outside India, according to the terms of their various treaties with her, they put themselves, their men, their money freely at her disposal. Are they not therefore justified in expecting some favours from her, by which they might at least regain the dignity which their ancestors enjoyed in the eighteenth Century?

Before proceeding with the establishment of the Chamber of Princes, it is, therefore, to be hoped the British Government will consider the following points:—

(1) The larger and more progressive States will not wield their legitimate influence in the Assembly.

(2) The biggest or the most advanced States get the same representation as the smallest or the most backward ones.

(3) All the ruling Princes may not be able to visit Delhi for attending its meetings.

(4) Their position as "Sovereign Princes," places them at a disadvantage for the discussion of political questions.

(5) There will not be sufficient questions of general interests for discussion every year for the States and British Government.

(6) The delicate question of whom to admit in the Chamber or not, will cause many heart-burnings among the Princes.

(7) A Chamber which many Princes do not want, or will not attend, will not be *representative* in the true sense of the word.

"STOP SALE OF REVERSE COUNCILS."

"TOO MUCH CONCERN FOR BRITISH FINANCIAL INTERESTS."

SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY SPEAKS OUT.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 8.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy speaking at the Legislative Council on the Financial statement on Monday said:—

Sir, at the outset I would remark that the financial statement presented by the Hon. the Finance Member is a brief and business-like document. I should like to congratulate the Hon. Finance Member on his good fortune in finding surpluses from adventitous sources which on the whole cover the defects arising from military and other causes. The Finance Member will reap a certain amount of legitimate popularity owing to the fact that when most people expected further taxation and when most countries in the world are raising large sums by taxation, he is able to give this country a budget which does not apparently involve any additional taxation. I am anxious to draw the particular attention of this council to the serious feeling existing among all classes of business men in Bombay with regard to the sale of reverse council bills. Those of us who have given thought to the subject of Indian currency and who have followed carefully the various steps by which the Government have changed their policy from time to time are distressed at the recent extraordinary fluctuations in the exchange which people in Bombay believe to have been due very largely to the action of the Government. The ratio of Rs. 15 to one sovereign had been maintained in practice to the advantage of this country for over twenty years maintained during the war at a great sacrifice of public funds and a serious loss to the business community after the armistice, just when this country had the largest claim for reward and generous treatment at the hands of the United Kingdom, and the Allies for whom India underwent to the full extent all sacrifice that was possible for her. We find that exchange has been raised successfully until it has reached this height. The Government have sacrificed the stability of exchange and notwithstanding the great need for establishing it, the recommendations of the majority of the Indian Currency Committee have failed to give any reliable remedy in this direction. The American cross-rate on which reliance was put has since gone down from 385 to 340, hence nothing but disaster can come from that report. The uncertainty of exchange is hitting alike the import and export trade and I fear a still greater and permanent harm is done to the producers of this country. Whatever theoretical writers and armchair philosophers may say, I have no hesitation from my practical business experience in maintaining that the higher exchange has not resulted in any substantial benefit to the users of imported articles. The United Kingdom has not been able owing to various well known causes to produce even a fraction of her pre-war output and it is significant that the trade of other countries with India as far as the import trade of the country is conserned has expanded by leaps and bounds. Even during the period of raising exchange England has not been able to make any considerable advance in actual delivery of goods, quotations from England in numerous articles are to-day even higher with an exchange which at one time nearly touched 3 shillings than they were twelve months ago when the exchange had not risen. The textile industry of Bombay with which I am closely connected are one of the best customers of the United Kingdom in matters of machinery and stores of all kinds, chemicals, beltings, etc. We are paying prices to-day which do not show any appreciable advantage to us owing to the rise in exchange. If any one asserted that the loss to this country over the exports is made good on the imports the assertion would be a great wrong to this country, not only because the imports are smaller in volume but also the prices of imported goods have on the whole not shown any great tendency to come down in spite of the higher exchange.

OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

What is the other side of the picture? Every Englishman who had investments in this country has hastened to realise them. Investments in machinery of all kinds have appreciated in value to an unprecedented extent and most of these have been remodelled or amalgamated or refloated and passed on at inflated values to Indian investors. Their high realisation from these sources the Government have enabled them to transfer to the United Kingdom at favourable rates. I am one of those who believe that the greatest benefit conferred by British Rule on this country is the investment by Englishmen of their capital here in enterprises which Indians are unable to undertake on account of lack of funds or ignorance. In this light I cannot but help feeling that the greatest disservice has been done by the Government to this country in preventing this flow of capital and in encouraging the withdrawal of these investments. Capital which came to this country with the expectation of a steady 6 to 10 per cent. return is earning now by mere withdrawal over 100 per cent. in the sales through inflated value and more than 100 per cent. in exchange. The difference between home investments and investments in India was great at one time, but it is not so great now as to induce an Englishman to forego all advantages. He can afford to take a much smaller return at home and even to bear a larger taxation if he can make such enormous profits on exchange. Apart from the withdrawal of this capital it is the turning of the stream which must cause serious concern to all businessmen. I for one do not expect that for some years to come capital would flow to this country for investment. The sale of reverse council bills appears to have been adopted by the Government of India in pursuance of the recommendation of the majority report of the Indian Currency Committee. That committee was very defective in its constitution and it took very long to give its decision. In the meanwhile, Government went on raising the exchange ratio. Indian publicists and a few Englishmen do not agree that the events during the period the committee was sitting justified the Government successively raising the exchange. There were other remedies which I am sorry to say were not adopted. One such remedy was the mobilisaion of he Indian sterling debt and its purchase by the people of this country. At the time the report of the Committee was published the exchange was 2 shillings 4 pence, but the Government suddenly raised the rate to 2s. 7d., 2s. 9d., 2s. 11d., in the course of a few days, when no such action was at all necessary. The situation has radically changed since the committee-s report. Even if one allows for the sake of argument that the raising to 2s. 11d. was unavoidable, there could be no object in Government wanting to maintain it at that high level and therefore there could be no object in the sale of reverse bills. I do not apprehend any serious consequences could have happened had Government not offered for sale reverse bills. When they did, they threw the market by their action into uncertainty and invited those speculative elements which are always drawn where quick and easy money is to be made. The speculative demand created by Government action is having disastrous consequences and even now the continuance of that policy is producing serious evils and serious obstacles in every form of legitimate trade and industry.

IMPORT OF GOLD.

In the meanwhile there has been a phenomenon which has been misunderstood by the public. The Government have not yet made free the import of gold to this country and they have deliberately kept very low the acquisition rate for gold imported into this country by private parties. The Government method of reducing premium on gold in this country was certainly not the best one to adopt, because I can say from reliable information that by their policy of selling gold in the manner they did, the Government drew in the net enormous mass of persons who did not want gold for any legitimate object, but who were merely speculating. The result was that large sums of money were locked up. What was more necessary was to establish immediately honest and bonafide exchange rates with the outside world and this could have been done by removing the restrictions of gold import by private individuals. If Government were not prepared to do this, the Government should have at least raised gradually the acquisition rates of gold so as to reduce the tension. I regard gold as a very desirable backing for the note issue of India. The only explanation which I can find for the course of action they followed is their desire to save the gold reserve of England. If the acquisition rate was raised in India the premium on gold in London would have gone up and the sterling would have depreciated still further in relation to gold. Owing to the withdrawal of all gold for India the low acquisition rate prevents gold from South Africa coming here and the gold from Australia being diverted to Bombay instead of India being able to dictate to the world and being in a superior position. Owing to the large percentage of metallic backing to her currency she is deliberately kept in a position of inferiority, subordination and drift. While recognising the necessity of avoiding any violent changes and crisis in any particula financial centre I cannot help feeling that too much concern has been shown for British financial interests and too little for trade and finance of India.

A SERIOUS PRACTICAL ISSUE.

I am pressing these rather involved points to the notice of this council and the notice of Government in order to raise a serious practical issue. In all earnestness I ask the Government whether they are going to lead the fortune of this country in the matter of currency and exchange with the changes that may take place in the exchange between England and the United States—changes which may have nothing to do with India which may have nothing to do with England which may arise from political cause, strikes or any other reasons absolutely remote from the life and activity of this country. Must India perpetually play the second fiddle and be tossed about by every change that takes place in the American cross rate? Are the trade and industry of this country not to count in the decisions on currency and exchange question? I do not understand the particular point of fixing 2s. in gold for the rupee. It ensures no stability and it is unduly high. If one were to judge the resume by the evil consequences which have come about in the attemp to fix the exchange at this artificial point the future seems very dark. For we can secure neither stability in exchange nor favourable conditions for trade nor security. All legitimate expectation of further investments of British capital in this country will be at an end. How can we recommend persistance in this policy? Let us, I submit, seek the reestablishment of India exchange at the old rate of 1s. 4d. sterling. I do not apprehend any serious consequences provided the attempt is made steadily and by degrees, but I submit to Government in all humility what the objective of Indian policy should be, that we cannot have a general advantage or stability at any other rate. If that were the objective, the sale of reverse bills at such high rate as 2s. 11d. would certainly be disadvantageous, even with the change in the exchange ratio.

SALE OF REVERSE COUNCILS—WRONG.

The sale of reverse bills is wrong, it does not even secure legitimate security. From day to day the only anxiety of Government should be to prevent exchange going below the rate fixed. Various explanations have been forthcoming as to the necessity of selling these reverse bills. One object is the accommodation of trade. I am not raising any conventional protest against Government interference with trade, when I say that trade would take care of itself, if only Government left it free. What about the serious losses arising from the withdrawal of funds which were remitted to England at 1s. 4d. and are being called back at an exchange double of the old rate. The advantage in the reduction of home charges is distant and may be lost in future, but nothing can wipe out the public feeling from this simple process which the man in the street can understand very clearly. He sees the present loss which looks large in his eyes. I ask leave of this council to refer to the serious exasperation in commercial circles in Bombay which demand reconsideration of the whole problem and an immediate stoppage of the sale of reverse bills. Even if Government be not altogether convinced of the reasonableness of some of the demand of the Indian public it would be, I submit, high statemenship to respect this opinion as far as possible and not to disregard in a matter of vital importance to the people nor to overlook the discontent which has followed and is likely to grow in addition to what I have already said with regard to the policy of selling reverse council bills and of the acceptance of the Currency Committee's report.

NEED FOR PROVISION OF ENCASHMENT OF NOTES.

I should like to bring to the notice of Government the desirability of providing for the encashment of currency notes at district treasuries. The Government have at no time been bound by law to do this, but it was a healthy practice before the war and had undoubtedly led to the establishment of confidence of the general public. In the note issue this confidence was, during the war on account of over-issue and several other causes, shaken and there was for some time very high discount on the notes in some districts as high as 19 per cent. This is a phenomenon which I regard as alarming and I would therefore urge on Government to provide as early as possible at convenient centres facilities for the encashment of notes. If the Government are apprehensive of an excessive number of notes being presented at any particular centre then they might authorise the district treasury to fix a daily limit for each individual with the proviso that all applications upto Rs. 100 should be allowed. This would restore the confidence of the public.

I wish to refer to the very large gain from exchange. These large exchange surpluses regard with as much distrust as the late Mr. Gokhale used to regard the large surpluses from over issue of Rupees and high prices. One can legitimately suggest that these surpluses arise as a matter of account. If then these large surpluses come primarily from the pockets of the people they constitute to my mind a form of facts and the greatest circumspection should be used to examine in what way these are spent.

MILITARY DEFICIT.

I wish to refer next to the large military defict during the current year amounting to no less than fourteen million pounds sterling. Whilst those who were watching the situation across the frontier anticipated some sort of trouble, but few expected such costly and extensive operations with such inconsequential and inconsiderable results involving a financial burden which must make Government and the people pause and consider the whole question. Where is all this going to lead? I am a practical man, but I cannot help feeling that the hopes and dreams under which the world was waging the war in order to end war are at the moment shattered to pieces. It was the hope of every patriotic citizen of India that the large financial resources required for the nation building, for rigorously pushing forward the programme of education, sanitation and general individual and economic improvement would be got by saving in the military estimates. The military expenditure has been a subject of criticism by Indian members of this council for a generation. Even English critics of Indian finance have declared from time to time that India is bearing more than her legitimate share of military burdens. India maintained before the war an army beyond her own requirements and troops which have been used from time to time in operations beyond her own frontiers. While not grudging every legitimate contribution towards the defence of the Empire I respectfully urge on Government the need of curtailment to its lowest limit, consistently with efficiency and safety, of the programme of military expenditure of the next year, which is put at the extraordinary sum of £40 millions. This amounts to nearly half the total revenue of India, and leaves very little for other essential purposes. Government, I am sorry to say, have not taken the members of this Council into their confidence in regard to the details of military defence and of the future military reorganisation. Looking merely to the total figures of expenditure our first impulse is to appeal to Government to have these enormous charges reduced. I am not sure that they could not be reduced and that we could not effect further economy in military matters without impairing the efficiency of the army. A good country like India should rely on a territorial army and a large half trained reserve of Indians on the volunteer system. I earnestly hope that the Army in India Committee now sitting will consider this question in this light. In referring to this subject I am referring to a feeling universal among the Indian public and as they become more and more conscious politically through the benevolent action originating in the joint report of your Excellency and Mr. Montagu, these reflections and opinions are bound to gather strength.

INDIA'S WAR CONTRIBUTION.

While on the subject of military expenditure I should like to mention clearly my views on the question of further war contribution by India. When the resolution was passed the feeling in the country was something different. The conditions have now changed. The economic condition of the people is anything but satisfactory. During the war apart from direct contributions the indirect contributions of India as a whole were large and our various services have elicited expressions of gratitude from the highest authorities both here and in England. To my mind the very fact that the resolution last year was carried through the council conditionally is significant of the grave apprehension which the people had with regard to the currency prices and the disturbance on the frontier. The assurances of the Government and your Excellency's personal views secured for it limited by conditions as it was the support of this Council. We hold to this conditions. One of them admittedly is the present. Then there are other considerations. We can ill afford to spare this sum, though apparently the budget does not suggest new taxation. We need it for various purposes. The saving to the exchequer of India of this money would enable us to use it in numerous directions, now unfortunately neglected for want of funds. In my opinion Government should take the responsibility of final decision in the matter. Government have the materials before them for a comparitive estimate of advances and disadvantages. The Hon. Mr. Hailey in his Note on the subject observes. "Apart therefore from the larger question which now comes before the council the Government of India have in the matter of the contribution for non-effective charges formulated a settlement which judged in the light of the previous proposals must be regarded as satisfactory to Indian revenues and if the matter is to be reopened it may result in new claims being pressed against India, which it would be difficult to resist. Again a certain sum calculated at a million would, if the offer be withdrawn, fall on our revenues on account of troops utilised for the Afganistan operations. Finally there are strong grounds for holding that any reconsideration of the case should not in any case extend to the non-effective charges in view of the nature of the settlement. Since to do so might involve India in liabilities which cannot now be definitely stated. We have no idea about these claims and liabilities, but the whole point is that the matter should be treated as a business proposition if the compulsary Indian service share and the other non-effective charges exceed or even equalise the total proposed grant. It would certainly be prudent for India to sanction it. If on the other hand the total of the claims and the liabilities referred to above is less than the contribution prudential considerations would consel waver. If the non-official members have to express an opinion they would certainly press for the cost of the frontier operations to be deducted from the promised contribution.

IMPERIAL DEFICIT AND PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

I wish to refer further to a question which though very small in its bearing at the present moment is of enormous purport for the future. This the question of the Imperial deficit of six crores which it proposed be made up by provincial contributions. The feeling is unanimous in the country that the provincial governments of the future will be the immediate instruments for promoting physical health and better conditions of life accompanied by a vigorous education programme. These and other efforts are likely to be crippled for want of money and I cannot help feeling that the resources left to the provinces are neither adequate nor so elastic and capable of expansion as the imperial resources. The only legitimate expansion of their income to which they could look forward for seme years is the release by the Imperial Government of the necessity of contributing to imperial finance. I do not say that we should drop this year six crores of rupees from this source but Government should make up their mind to gradually completely forego contributions from the provinces within the next three years. It is gratifying to have in this connection an assurance from the finance minister. It would be appreciated all over the country where an intelligent discussion as to the work of the future reformed council is already going on. I do not wish to anticipate the recommendations of Lord Meston's Committee but while that committee might pronounce on this matter purely as financial experts I think there is another aspect viz., public sentiment that has got to be considered by Government. For this year I do not think there will be opposition to the contribution. If the saving effected by the discontinuance of the additional war contribution be appropriated to purposes for which the six crores are wanted by this Government and if the provinces be let off wholly or in part as the case may be while the business community is to thank Government for the abolition of the excess profits duty, the fact remains that the real burden on industry is not reduced to the desired extent owing to readjustment. It must be brought to the notice of Government that a flat rate of one anna in the rupee will be levied on whole profits of a company including the portion appropriated to payment the tax, the dividents will therefore be lowe and these attenuated dividends will be suitabl to be addressed to the Super Tax possibly at a higher rate over again as forming part the income of an individual. This principl is foreign to the administration of the incom tax and it is necessary that similar safeguard should be provided in the assessment to the Super Tax. Perhaps Government intend do so, but from the speech of the Hon. Finance Member doubts have arisen in financial circles in Bombay and hence I am referring pointedly to it. In case that portion of an individuals income which comes from dividends is not exempted from this levy the net effect will be discouragement of investment in joint stock enterprises. Investment in a partnership business will bear super tax once while tha in joint stock companies twice. This would be manifestly unfair and very impolitic. I earnestly hope Government will favourably consider this important point. As a banker I regard the question of the outstanding treasury bills as serious. It is gratifying to see the Hon. Finance Member realises the danger involved in carrying huge floating liabilities. I have, however, looked in vain in his statement for a bold or definite policy for the reduction of this liability. Evidently he relies on his ways and means programme for balance which can be applied to repayment of bills as they fall due. Probably he expects a larger response to the next loan than the 15 crores mentioned by him. On the other hand with the amalgamated new bank the Government of India ought to be in a position to tide over the intermediate period. All the same I would advocate a bolder course and I would suggest that an option be given to the holder to convert the bills without an charges into the Government paper in the new loan with all the advantages and attractive features which would no doubt be devised the finance member.

MORE REVERSE COUNCILS FOR SALE.

A press communiqué states:—

It is notified for general information that the rates at which Reverse Councils will be sold on Thursday, the 11th March, 1920, will be as follows:—

For Immediate Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 8 3/32d. per rupee.

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SALE OF SURPLUS RIVER-CRAFT.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 9.

Lord Inchcape has been given full authority by the Ministry of Munitions Disposal Board to deal with all questions relating to the disposal of the surplus river-craft in India and Mesopotamia and all questions relating to such craft should be addressed direct to him, care of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta. He is also receiving sealed tenders from intending purchasers and the vessels in question will be sold to the highest bidder.

"CORPORATION AND THE RICE CONTROL."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Under the heading "The Corporation and the Rice Control", in your today's paper, you say that "barring a solitary member, no apologist for the present system of rice control in Bombay has been forthcoming in the Bombay Corporation." As my attitude is likely to be misconstrued I shall feel obliged, if you will be good enough to publish my views upon the question. I am in full agreement with many of the recommendations of the body, viz., better system of control in Burmah, cheaper freight, more steamers, larger stocks, stricter supervision over the retail seller, taking of deposits from the retailers, appointment of independent surveyors in Rangoon, and removal of inter-provincial control. Many of these are already in force, though I am against the penalty clause.

But what I should like to see, *under the present circumstances*, is the removal of all restrictions on imports into the City and Presidency. In view of the fact that the new crop in Burmah which has begun to arrive from the month of February, and which is being marketed under the control rates, and also that the rates of foodstuffs, like *bajri* and *jowari*, at present are going down in the Bombay Presidency, I do not think there is the same necessity for continuing the control over imports into the Presidency, which may now be thrown open to the trade in general. But I still believe that there should be control over exports of rice from Burmah to foreign countries, and that it should only be allowed after satisfying the requirements of India on a liberal basis. I may point out that my firm which undertook the business under the impression that the control would be over last October has, in the past, more than once expressed its readiness to the Director of Civil Supplies to give up the work entrusted to it, as the work entails great trouble, and the need of strict supervision, and the lock-up of a very large amount of capital ranging from 50 to 60 lakhs of rupees. The same amount invested in any other business would, from the firm's point of view, be more profitable.—Yours, etc.,

RAHIMTULLA CURRIMBHOY.

Bombay, March 10.

(Continued from Column 6.)

the laws of Islam will be compelled to cease all relations of loyalty with Great Britain and shall be in duty bound to assist their Khalifa." "Britain could not have conquered Turkey without their help", says Mr. Lloyd George himself, and he knows that "there had been no loyal adherents to throne or more effective supports of the Empire in its hour of trial than the Moslems of India." Is he then ready to drive to desperation such loyal adherents to the British throne? Their loyalty is already strained to the breaking point as the resignations by Messrs. Fazlul Haque and Abul Kasem of their seats in the Legislative Council and the resolution to boycott British goods show, and it is dangerous not only to the British Empire, but to the whole world that a fifth of its population should be goaded to such desperate actions.

Opinions of the Day

Wanted a Free Press.

"The Hindu":—We invite attention to the proceedings of the public meeting held in Bombay under the auspices of the Indian Press Association. They show what little support Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer's suggested modifications of the Press Act enjoy even among those who are his intimate political friends. The fact is that these modifications only go to secure for us a show of justice, while what they will do in reality is to perpetuate all the evils which are incidental to the absence of a free press. We are glad to note there are a few eminent men in the Moderate party who are able to distinguish between, on the one hand, freedom from Governmental pettifogging which is the result of sufferance on the part of the bureaucracy, and, on the other, that real freedom which is vested in all as a legal right. It is easy to build up a favoured press, but we leave it to the public to say whether they are content to get on with such a press. Such a press can be no substitute for a free press, a press whose fate and policy are not left to the whims and caprice of executive discretion. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and the speakers that followed him pointed out that it was such a press, and not a press bound down by security for good behaviour, that was wanted, if satisfactory progress is to be attained. The same point was urged at yesterday's public meeting held at the instance of the local Congress Committee the proceedings of which we publish elsewhere. A free press is an essential preliminary to any successful form of democratic Government. This is well realised in the country; and the public will not rest content till they have a fully free press in the real sense of the term.

A Question of Prestige.

"The Hindoosthan":—We note with regret and surprise that attempts are being made by the Kotah State to deprive Thakor Kesarising of his liberty. Kesarisingh was regarded as one of the foremost leaders of Rajputana and enjoyed in an ample measure the confidence of all classes of people. His strenuous educational propaganda was looked upon with apprehension by the State. He was tried on the ground of his having some hand in the Mahant Murder Case and notwithstanding a mass of evidence to, the contrary, which ought to have, at least, afforded him the benefit of doubt, he was sentenced to imprisonment. The State deeming his presence in Kotah jail likely to cause commotion in the people, handed him over to the Government of India who transferred him to one of the gaols in Behar. The C. I. D. officers who were carrying on their investigations into the matter, succeeded in tracing and finding out the real perpetrators of that hideous crime, but the authorities failed to communicate this matter to the State, with the result that this innocent man had to rot in the gaol. He, however, petitioned the Government, who convinced of his innocence, set him at large. The State is, it seems, afraid that his return to the scene of his labours will set the sea on fire and seeks to send him back to the gaol on the familiar, but puerile pretext of prestige. Apart from the question, whether the Indian Government has or has not the right to set at large a person whom the mighty State has sentenced, there are other important issues involved in this ludicrous affair. What shall we say about the State's neglect of its paramount duty to afford protection to its innocent citizen? Now, when the innocence of the man is beyond all doubt, that the State instead of repairing the cruel wrong done to an innocent and an honest man, seeks to aggravate it and perpetrate a fresh wrong, is, to put it mildly, shameful and tyrannical. We trust that such a capable, and clear-headed man like Dewan Bahadur Chobeji, who, on occasion, has given proof of his strong clear-sightedness would put an end to this action which is sure to bring a slur on the repute of the State.

Imperial Legislature.

"The Indian Social Reformer":—Early in January the Government of India issued a press communiqué containing tentative proposals regarding the distribution of seats in the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Council of State which together will constitute the Imperial Legislature under the Reform Act. These will be directly elected by the several constituencies named in the Government communiqué. There is one important omission among these constituencies. While commerce and the land-holding interests are specially provided for, the Universities are severely ignored. This must not be. We think that at least 10 seats ought to be given in the Assembly to the Universities which are, after all, the fountain-head of progressive thought in the country. These 10 seats should be provided either by increasing the total number of elective seats in the Assembly to 110 or by cutting down from the other constituencies. In the Council of State also room should be found for at least six University members in the same way. The few comments which the Government proposals have evoked, show that there is a real danger of the all-India part of the Reform Scheme being neglected in the controversies provoked by the introduction of diarchy in the provinces. It is impossible to over-estimate the consequencies of such a contingency. The reforms, instead of putting the country on the highway of advancement, will in that case put it back by a whole century.

Pernicious Agitation.

"The Maratha":—The Indian Mahomedan feeling is intensely ruffled up by this pernicious agitation of the expulsionists and their indignation is being raised to white heat. The Bengal Khilafat Conference gave clear indication of this intense exasperation. Sir Edward Carson has truly said that "it would be impossible to drive the Turks out of Constantinople without a big war" and if ever this unfortunately comes to happen, then the President of the Bengal Khilafat Conference and Maulana Abdul Bari Saheb sound a note of warning that "Muslims in obedience to

(Continued in Column 5.)

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Outside Diameters	45 m/m,	57 m/m,	67 m/m,	76 m/m,	80 m/m,	83 m/m,	89 m/m,	92 m/m,	99 m/m,	102 m/m,	105 m/m,	111 m/m,	121 m/m,	130 m/m,	137 m/m
Price of each, Rs	2/4,	2/8,	3,	4/4,	4/12,	5/4,	5/6,	6,	6/4	6/12,	7/4,	7/8,	7/12,	8,	8/12.

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U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT INTRODUCED,

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, March 9.

At the meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council yesterday at Lucknow, with his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in the chair, the Hon. Mr. Keane replying for Government to the Hon. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra said that the people convicted in the Katarpur Riot Case, were not convicted of political offences or offences under a special or emergency legislation and the Royal clemency did not, therefore, apply to their case.

To a question regarding the establishment of a Chief Court at Lucknow, it was said the Government of India had been recently addressed on the subject.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Chintamoni who asked if the local Government took any action in view of the Royal Proclamation to cancel any of its orders under the Press Act, Mr. Keane said the question of securities had been examined in the light of the attitude of the papers concerned and orders had just been issued for the cancellation of securities in the case of twenty-two newspapers and presses.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The amended Draft Financial Statement for 1920-21 was then presented. The Hon. Mr. Blunt dealing with income said there was serious decrease under "Excise" and the decrease under "Forests" was due to the war. Under "Land Revenue" the increase was comparatively small, but considering the unfavourable character of the year with remissions and large arrears, the fact that there was any increase at all was satisfactory and under "Expenditure" heads, two large decreases were under "Famine, Relief and Insurance" and under "Forests." For increase in expenditure, "Jails" came in for most owing to high prices. The next was "Public Works."

Turning to the revised figures, Mr. Blunt said a noticeable feature was the relative increase in both "Income" and "Expenditure." The true increase in income was forty-four lakhs and the total expenditure amounted to 1,23,13,000. Under "Education" and "Sanitation" there were large increases.

VILLAGE PUNCHAYATS BILL.

The Village Punchayats Bill was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Keane, who said they had been embarking on a new experiment. The absolute jurisdiction of the Punchayats was assured under the proposed measure and a real leavening and final powers were given to the Punchayats. Though many administrative duties were made over to them the power of taxation was, at present, withheld.

Mr. Chintamoni advised caution to ensure the success of the experiment. The Bill was referred to the Select Committee.

Pundit Jagat Narayan introduced a Bill to secure the position of the British Indian Association of Taluqdars of Oudh and the Canning College maintained by them and to prevent any taluqdar or his legatee, heir or transferee, who had been paying contribution, that is, one and one-fourth per cent. on the land revenue payable by him, from denying or repudiating his liability.

Lala Sukbir Singh moved a resolution asking Government not to allow an increase of water rate for the irrigation of sugar-cane and rice proposed by the Canals Department.

The Hon. Mr. Harrison opposing the motion on behalf of Government, said that in spite of high prices cultivators were better off than before and in view of the benefit derived from them by high prices the present time was opportune for an increase in the water rate.

The Hon. Mr. Chintamoni moved a resolution asking Government to obtain the opinion of the Senate on the proposed reforms on colle[illegible] and secondary education regar[illegible] etc. He pointed that the Senat[illegible] more representative body than the S[illegible]ate and their opinion must be had. Reforms must be introduced in an atmosphere of friendliness. The resolution was substantially accepted.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Another resolution moved by the same member, asked for the institution of the Faculty of Medicine in the Lucknow University and for the establishment of a medical college at Allahabad. On satisfactory assurances the mover withdrew the first part and postponed the consideration of the second.

The Council then adjourned.

A Lahore message says:—The appeal preferred by Mr. C. A. Heymedinger, District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, against the conviction and sentence on two counts of bribe-taking, is being heard by the Court of Sessions from Monday. The hearing is proceeding.

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March, 8.

A press communique says:—The Public Services Commission in their report suggested that it might be desirable to consider the question of transforming the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department into a service organised on the model of the existing Provincial Civil Service and recommended that if this was done steps should be taken to raise the qualifications of the new service. These proposals received the strong support of the Public Works Department Re-organisation Committee who considered that the new Provincial service should provide the bulk of the sub-divisional officers required in the department. The Government of India after consultation with the local Governments and administrations have prepared a scheme for the proposed services and have now received the sanction of the Secretary of State to its introduction with effect from 1st February 1920. This new service will be recruited mainly from the engineer students of the Indian colleges, but during the next five years selected members of the permanent upper subordinate establishment and temporary engineers will be eligible for transfer to it. The strength of the service will be based on the number of regular subdivisions in each province. The service will be designated the Madras Engineering Service, the Central Provinces Engineering Service, etc., and the members of service will be described as Assistant Engineers. The maximum pay of the provincial services in all provinces will be Rs. 750 a month excepting for Burma. In the case of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, the initial and intermediary rates of pay will be as may be prescribed by those Governments. In the case of the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam, Rajputana and Central India, the pay of the service will be fixed on a continuous time scale of Rs. 250—20—750 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 550. The pay of the Burma engineering service has owing to the high cost of living in that province been fixed at Rs. 300—20—800, with efficiency bar at Rs. 600. The members of the service will be eligible for advancement to the Indian service of engineers and 20 per cent. of the number of superior posts open to the India-recruited branch of the Engineer establishment will be allotted to them in each province. Other details of the scheme are now under consideration of the Government of India and a resolution on the subject will be issued.

FUTURE VOTERS.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND'S APPEAL.

Swami Shraddhanand has issued an appeal to future voters. He writes: "There are different political societies in the country and they are inducing you to return members who would support their different propaganda. But whether you return a liberal moderate or a Home Ruler, a Tilakite or Besantite, a title-holder, a congressman, *do keep one great Truth in view.* If you vote for a man who is sexually impure, is a miser, a hypocrite, a prey to passions or is addicted to any one of the five great vices enumerated by the ancient Indian lawgivers, the change in your political emancipation will be a change in name only. Therefore, I earnestly implore in the name on Truth and the Motherland all the voters to vote for men of stirling moral character whom no smile by Kama, or lobha or moha will be able to lead astray from the path of Truth and Justice."

IS IT TRUE?

"The Hindu" writes:—

Our Delhi correspondent sends in the astounding news that the Hon. Mr. Banerjea and the Hon. Mr. Sarma have refused to sign the non-official members' petition for mercy to Bugga and Ratan Chand. It is scarcely believable that any Indian worthy of the name could take up such an attitude. Could it be that the price of "co-operation" is two human lives? We prefer the more classical thirty pieces of silver: it is less bloodthirsty.

BETTERMENT OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

GOVT. SCHOOLS THROWN OPEN TO PANCHAMAS IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, March, 9.

The Madras Government in the course of a press communique on the depressed classes, after referring to the aboriginal and hill tribes, and the criminal tribes and to their uplift, say that the question of the amelioration of the untouchables is a much larger problem than that of either the aboriginal or the criminal tribes. They form about 17 per cent. of the population, and in no less than six districts of the Presidency, more than one person in every five is theoretically not allowed to come within a distance of 64 feet of higher castes without pollution. After describing the disabilities under which the depressed classes labour, the standard of education among panchamas and agencies carrying on work among them, the communique says that special concessions have always been granted by Government for encouragement of Panchama education. Capitation grants have been abolished, and the inspecting officers have been directed to take into account the number of pupils in school in arriving at grant in aid. Special scholarships have been granted to Panchamas and finally the Government have decided that all schools under public management should be accessible to Panchamas. In carrying out this policy it has been decided that, where such a school is situated in a place inaccessible to these classes steps should be taken at once to move it, and that no school building shall hereafter be constructed out of public funds unless it is certified that it is in locality accessible to all classes.

Regarding water supply, the Communique says that much however remains to be done, and the demand of the poor classes for water supply should take precedence of more fastidious persons. Government have already ordered that suitable land must be reserved for Panchamas in each District and allotted to them under special conditions. Finally to carry out all schemes for betterment of the depressed classes, a Commissioner of Labour has been appointed whose chief care it will be to see that their interests are advanced. Under his guidance it is hoped that a large staff will be maintained, whose object it will be to attend to improvement of water supply, advancement of education and all other similar means which may suggest themselves for the amelioration of these classes.

Y. M. C. A.'S SERVICES TO BRITISH EMPIRE.

EULOGISED BY LORD SINHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, March, 9.

At the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A held last night, Lord Sinha paid a handsom tribute to the great service rendered by the Y. M. C. A. not only to India but to the whole British Empire. He particularly mentioned the great help given by the Y. M. C. A. to Indian students in London. The Y. M. C. A. was helping Indian Students to get into touch with the best English Society. Indian boys in England had very few opportunities of coming across really true English people and as a result, they often came back after short stay in London very embittered again England. The Y. M. C. A. in London was doing a great public service to the whole of th Empire, by interesting itself in Indian students in London and helping them to come into contact with the right type of the English people.

The employees of Messrs. Watson and Co.'s Motor Workshops and of Bulloch Brother Foundry, Rangoon, who went on strike, resumed work on Monday unconditionally.

A Colombo message of March 8th says:—The Ceylon Government railway strike situation remains unchanged. The men have not resumed work. The Officer Commanding the Ceylon Light Infantry made a strong appeal to them to resume work and explained the Government attitude. The men while thanking him refused to return to work and said they would starve than return under existing conditions.

Kavi Vinod Vaidya Bhushan Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya's

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Telephone: 2182. *Telegraphic address:* "TREACHER."

INDIAN REFORMS
The Government of India Bill, 1919
Universal Agency
191, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

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Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919.
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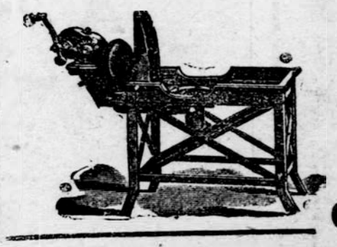

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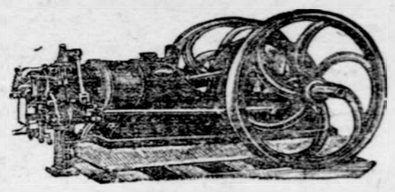

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